E
664
A39M6
copy 2

Russell Alexander Alger

LATE SENATOR IN THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES FROM MICHIGAN

Memorial Exercises

Of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of
Michigan in Joint Session, April 10, A. D. 1907

Sketch of Senator Alger's Life

Compiled Under the Direction of the Chairman of the Joint
Memorial Committee and Published by
Authority of the Legislature

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	5
PROGRAMME OF MEMORIAL EXERCISES	7
ADDRESS BY HON. P. H. KELLY	9
RESOLUTIONS	11
LETTERS OF REGRET	13
ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH GREUSEL	21
ADDRESS BY HON. J. C. BURROWS	27
ADDRESS BY HON. FRED M. WARNER	37
ADDRESS BY HON. DON. M. DICKINSON	43
ADDRESS BY GEN. H. M. DUFFIELD	65
ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN T. RICH	73
SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL ALGER	77
PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	91

INTRODUCTORY

This volume is published by authority of the Legislature of Michigan. In compiling it the chairman of the committee in charge has endeavored to make it a fitting tribute to the distinguished character of the subject of the Memorial exercises. On the occasion of the Memorial exercises the Hall of Representatives was filled to overflowing. Nearly every member of the House and Senate answered the roll call, the Governor and his staff were present in uniform, and the Justices of the Supreme Court and all the state officers occupied the space reserved for them. The immediate members of the family of the departed Senator were also present, and the galleries of the hall were crowded with friends from near and far who had come to pay their last respects to the memory of the man who had honored the state in so many prominent positions in life. The volume contains the full text of the addresses on that occasion, together with the Legislative proceedings pertaining thereto, and letters of regret from the President and cabinet officers; also a comprehensive sketch of the life of the late Senator.

The resolutions adopted in the Joint Convention were handsomely engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased, the receipt of which was graciously acknowledged. The concluding act has been the placing in the Capitol by the family of a handsome life-sized portrait of the distinguished Senator.

PROGRAMME OF MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Invocation . . . . . CHAPLAIN G. H. JONES
Seventh Regiment United States Infantry

Address . . . . . HON. P. H. KELLY
Lieutenant Governor of Michigan

Letters of Regret and Resolutions . HON. J. EDWARD BLAND
Chairman Joint Committee

Address . . . . . HON. JOSEPH GREUSEL
Chairman House Committee

Address . . . . . HON. JULIUS CAESAR BURROWS
Senior United States Senator from Michigan

Address . . . . . HON. FRED M. WARNER
Governor of Michigan

Address . . . . . HON. DON. M. DICKINSON
Former Postmaster-General of the United States

Address . . . . . GEN. HENRY M. DUFFIELD

Address . . . . . HON. JOHN T. RICH
Former Governor of Michigan

ADDRESS BY HON. P. H. KELLY

Gentlemen:

We have met here tonight to commemorate the life and character of RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Here in this chamber are assembled private citizens, the State Legislature, the Governor and other civil and military officers of the State, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, Judges and others of high rank, to pay their sincere tribute to the memory of a good man.

GENERAL ALGER was a worthy recipient of high honors from the people of Michigan and from the nation, serving with fidelity in peace and in war—Governor, Secretary of War, United States Senator, and the choice of the people of his state before at least one National convention for the Presidency of the Nation itself.

GENERAL ALGER was always true to Michigan and her interests, and throughout his whole political career Michigan, in return, never once failed him or refused him her allegiance. At times when the public mind was laboring under high tension, other sections of the country may have for the moment doubted his ability to properly discharge the duties of some high place to which he had been called, but here in Michigan, where he had been tried and where we knew him, his character and his ability were never even temporarily called into question.

It is not for this generation to put a final value upon the services of its own public men. That can safely be done only by those farther removed from the prejudices and the passions of the hour, but when the members of President McKinley's War Cabinet shall have been assigned their true places in history, the Michigan estimate of GENERAL ALGER will, in my judgment, have been found to be the correct one.

But RUSSELL A. ALGER, in the flesh, is no more. He has gone the way of all the earth. Wealth, honor, station, association with Presidents and Cabinets cannot avail to stay the hand of death. He obeyed a like summons and must stand before the same God as the humblest citizens of the republic.

GENERAL ALGER has passed out from the presence of men, but the influence of his life, public and private, will continue to live as a part of the treasure of our state. How fortunate it is, that when good men die, the fires they have kindled and the lamps they have lighted do not go out. The living influence of the dead, coming down to us from all the ages of the past, constitute the civilization of the present.

Jefferson has gone, but the spirit of the Declaration of Independence still points the way. Hamilton has gone, but the Constitution of the United States continues a living force. Lincoln has gone, but the cause of human liberty moves on from one triumph to another. Moses walked the earth far back in the primitive ages of the world, but the superstructure of the English law rests upon the Ten Commandments. The Son of Man died upon the cross more than eighteen hundred years ago and was laid away in a borrowed tomb, but Christianity has become the greatest moral force in the world.

We are, therefore, somewhat reconciled to the loss of our great men, for we know, that though dead, the influence of their lives and the purposes of their hearts live on and on, take root in other lives, put new purposes into other hearts, and shape and fashion the lives of generations yet unborn.

The influence of a noble life, the high purpose of a choice spirit—these do not die.

> "These shall resist the empire of decay,
> When time is o'er and worlds have passed away;
> Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
> But that which warmed it once can never die."

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Bland on behalf of the Joint Committee offered the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Michigan expresses its profound sorrow on account of the death of Honorable RUSSELL A. ALGER, late Senator from the State of Michigan, at Washington, D. C., at 8:45 A. M., on the 24th day of January, 1907.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint convention assembled, be now suspended, to enable those associated with him in his civil, military and public career, to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished services.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the joint convention, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, Further, That as a mark of the approval by the people of the State, of the life and character of RUSSELL A. ALGER and of their devotion to his memory, as well as an expression of their sympathy in their great bereavement, a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be prepared and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

J. EDWARD BLAND,
CHARLES SMITH,
FRED. C. WETMORE,
Senate Committee.
JOSEPH GREUSEL,
J. J. MCCARTHY,
N. W. BURDICK,
House Committee.

LETTERS OF REGRET BY HON. J. EDWARD BLAND

FROM HON. WM. ALDEN SMITH, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"THE POTTER."
LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 3, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
and
Hon. JOS. GREUSEL,
Joint Committee Alger Memorial Service,
Senate Chamber and House Representatives,
Lansing, Mich.

My Dear Friends:—When your courteous invitation was extended to me to deliver an address on the late SENATOR ALGER before a joint session of the Legislature, State Officers and Supreme Court, my acceptance was conditional upon my returning from California in time to participate in your exercises.

I find, however, that plans have been made by my father and mother, which it would be difficult to avoid without greatly disappointing them, and in their advanced years, I feel that I should make every sacrifice for their comfort and happiness.

It will, therefore, be impossible for me to leave here in time to reach Lansing for the Memorial Service. This I greatly regret, as I appreciate the high honor which you have conferred upon me, and the opportunity thus afforded to pay my tribute of respect to the life, character and memory of our late Senator.

It is eminently befitting that the State of Michigan should thus honor its distinguished son, whose heroic struggles in his early life, valor and gallantry in time of war and wise counsel and generous impulses have endeared him to all of the people of

our commonwealth,—as he was unselfish, generous and kind, so we should be appreciative of his noble character and ever mindful of his sympathetic and inspiring life.

I wish you would convey to the Legislature my sincere regret that I am unable to personally join in this service, and express my appreciation of the high honor you have conferred upon me.

Trusting the occasion may be one to be remembered, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ALDEN SMITH.

FROM HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHITE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
State Senate,
Lansing, Mich.

My Dear Mr. Bland:—I have your letter of the 3rd inst. I regret I am not able to be present to pay honor to the memory of my valued friend, the late SENATOR ALGER.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FROM ELIHU ROOT, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10th, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
Chairman,
Lansing, Mich.

I regret very much my inability to attend the Memorial Exercises in honor of my good friend, that noble and great hearted general, RUSSELL A. ALGER.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary.

FROM HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
WASHINGTON, D C., April 6, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
State Senate of Michigan,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., with enclosed invitation to attend the Memorial Exercises in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER. While it would be a source of pleasure to me if I could be able to participate in this testimonial to the distinguished services in war and peace of the late SENATOR ALGER, I am compelled to say that the pressure of my official duties will prevent me from doing so.

Will you be good enough to accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy in the matter?

Very truly yours,
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

FROM HON. V. H. METCALF, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 3rd inst. in reference to the Memorial Exercises to be held in the Hall of Representatives, Lansing, Michigan, on the 10th instant, in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER. I would like very much indeed to be present on that occasion, if for no other reason than by my presence to indicate my great respect and admiration for one who has contributed so much to his country's success. Unfortunately, however, my engagements are such as to prevent my accepting your invitation.

Very truly yours,
V. H. METCALF,
Secretary.

FROM HON. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1907.

My Dear Senator:—I am in receipt of your letter of April 3rd inviting me to attend the memorial exercises in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER, at the Hall of Representatives at Lansing, Michigan, on the evening of April 10th, at eight o'clock, and I regret exceedingly that my official duties will prevent my presence on that occasion. For this I am really sorry, as I should have felt it a privilege to add a few words of my appreciation and knowledge of the splendid, manly character of the man himself, and of his invaluable service to his country, state and the City of Detroit.

GENERAL ALGER'S death was a great personal sorrow to me, as it was to everyone who knew him personally, and met him either politically, or in the more intimate relations of business, or in his home life.

I sincerely trust that I may some day receive a copy of the proceedings of the memorial exercises, and ask that you will explain to the Joint Committee, of which you are chairman, my sincere thanks for being remembered with an invitation, and for an opportunity to express, even in this brief way, my sense of a great personal loss. Yours truly,

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY,
Assistant Secretary.

SENATOR J. EDWARD BLAND,
Senate Chamber, Lansing, Michigan.

FROM HON. GEO. VON L. MEYER, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
Chairman Joint Committee,
Lansing, Michigan.

My Dear Sir:—Will you please express to the Legislature of the State of Michigan my great regret at being unable to attend the Memorial Exercises in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,
G. VON L. MEYER.

FROM HON. JAMES R. GARFIELD, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1907.

To Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I very much regret that owing to my work here, I find it impossible to accept the invitation of the Legislature of the State of Michigan to attend the Memorial Exercises on April 10th, in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Very truly yours,
JAMES RANDOLPH GARFIELD,
Secretary.

FROM HON. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6th, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
Senate of Michigan,
Lansing, Mich.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., transmitting an invitation from the Legislature of Michigan to attend the Memorial Exercises to the late SENATOR ALGER to be held in Lansing on April 10th. I would like to be present if public duties would permit, but I fear I cannot.

I entered President McKinley's cabinet with GENERAL ALGER. I learned to know him well. Twice a week we met at cabinet meetings and through all the excitement which antedated the Spanish-American war, I observed the great amount of intelligent work he did to get the armies of the United States in condition to serve the country. Many things were well known in those days that have not become history and may not for some time, with regard to the illy-prepared condition of the army, which had they been known, would have silenced the hostility towards the official at the head of the War Department, and also no doubt have given great aid and comfort to the enemy. I learned to know SENATOR ALGER's kindness of heart and broad human sympathies. But good taste prevents me from going into detail with regard to his great work. A cabinet officer's mouth should be closed with regard to the inside facts and policies of the government, not only while he is in office, but during his life time. It is for the historian to go into the secret archives of the government, after the present generation has passed away, and do justice to faithful servants like GENERAL ALGER, who have not been fully appreciated during their life time.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

FROM MR. C. C. WAGNER, SECRETARY TO SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1907.

Hon. J. EDWARD BLAND,
Chairman Joint Committee,
State Senate,
Lansing, Mich.

My Dear Sir:—In the absence of the Secretary of War, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 3rd of April, in which you enclose the invitation of the Legislature of the State of Michigan to attend the Memorial Exercises in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER on April 10th.

In reply I beg to say that the Secretary is on a visit to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico, and will not return until the latter part of the month. While I do not know, of course, whether the Secretary would be able to participate in the ceremonies, were he in the country, I am sure that in view of his high regard for the late Senator, he would have felt honored to give you the desired message.

Very respectfully,

C. C. WAGNER,
Acting Private Secretary.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH GREUSEL

Mr. Chairman:

My acquaintance with SENATOR ALGER began about the time he took up his residence in Detroit. During his term as Governor of Michigan relations became closer, and since then I have observed, at fairly close range, his political career down to the end. An incident attending GENERAL ALGER'S inauguration as Governor illustrates his resolute character and his disposition to do whatsoever devolved upon him to do, disregarding personal comfort, or physical ailment.

At the time set for the delivery of his inaugural message to the Legislature in joint convention assembled in this historic hall, GOVERNOR ALGER was suffering from a cold which affected his throat and vocal organs. His physician dissuaded him from undertaking personally to address the legislature, the justices of the supreme court, the officers of state and the audience which filled the floor and the galleries. They advised that after a few introductory sentences he should hand the manuscript of the message over to his private secretary, and let the latter complete the reading. To GOVERNOR ALGER'S inquiry as to the vocal exertion necessary to make himself heard in this spacious hall, a reassuring answer—based on the apparent normal strength of his voice—was given. He decided that he would undertake the delivery of the message, expecting to complete it—at any rate, not to give up until it became plain that he must resign the duty to another.

Accordingly he began the reading in a satisfactory manner, and carried it through to the end. His voice grew more flexible as he went on. Perhaps not one in the assemblage, outside of his physician and immediate friends, were aware of the throat trouble which, under similar circumstances, would have imposed silence upon most speakers. It was a characteristic sacrifice, but there were no ill results from the effort.

General Alger was a fine horseman—a born cavalry leader. It may be that in the long succession of honors that fell to his share, during his military and civil life, none gave him so much real gratification as his election to be Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. This election came to him at the encampment in Milwaukee in 1889.

He entered into this work as a labor of love. It was a congenial duty, and he gave more time to it than any commander ever chosen to that honorable position. He traveled from state to state making official inspections—something beyond all that had been accomplished by his predecessors. By this activity he aroused great interest among the old soldiers and was the means of mustering into the ranks of the grand army very many who up to that time had neglected to join. In Michigan—if not in other states—he paid the dues of many who were unable to afford that small sum.

His reception on these visits to the G. A. R. posts as commander-in-chief were events in the history of the organization. The soldiers delighted to honor the gallant cavalry general who then stood at their head. In many cities where Commander-in-Chief Alger paid his visits they made gala days of the occasion.

In 1890 the national encampment of the G. A. R. was held at Boston. It may be said that this encampment was, in point of numbers, enthusiasm and display, the greatest in the records of the Grand Army. Boston, fortunately situated, the chief city of the New England states, within easy distance of the great Middle States, and so near to the populous portion of the West as to make it accessible, even from the banks of the Mississippi, by a journey not at all fatiguing or unduly long or expensive—Boston, on this occasion, welcomed an army of veterans larger than any city had ever seen since the days of the grand parade at Washington at the close of the war.

Not only the men of the various branches of the service, and the seamen who manned the ships, during the civil war, who seldom attend encampments held in interior places, were

present; but higher officers, also rarely present, such as commanders of armies, and of army corps, of brigades, of regiments—so that every army and probably every battlefield was represented. It was the last appearance of Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, who hugely enjoyed the parade, occupying a special stand crowded with corps commanders and other generals of renown—the last opportunity the old soldiers had of seeing these loved commanders whom they had followed in the ranks of war;—proud, indeed, to pass once more in review before such witnesses.

Boston, never outdone in preparing for events of this sort, accustomed each year to adorn her streets and edifices for the anniversaries of Lexington and Bunker Hill—was splendidly arrayed to do honor to her guests. It might be said that all of New England, and a goodly share of the population of New York and Pennsylvania, were in Boston to behold the spectacle. Certainly in every way it was an inspiring affair; never to be surpassed, considering the men who were its attraction and upon whose silvering heads the glory of the day was showered.

I think it was in that respect the grandest day of GENERAL ALGER'S life—though there have been days since 1890 when the hearts of the people in his own state have gone out to him more bounteously and spontaneously—when they have welcomed him home again from onerous duties; when they have appreciated his achievements for the national welfare, and made known to the world their affection for, and their pride in, RUSSELL A. ALGER.

GENERAL ALGER, as commander-in-chief, led the parade of the grand army on that day at Boston. Some friends had furnished for his mount the finest war horse in the East—a spirited, splendid animal, whose mettle and exuberance could only be controlled by a masterful rider.

The acclamations of the people thronging streets, stands and buildings, greeted GENERAL ALGER along the line of march, miles in length. For a time they had no eyes for anyone else, the General being well in advance of the line, and his

mounted color bearer the regulation distance from his chief. And when ALGER took his place in the reviewing stand the old soldiers, post by post, as they marched by, took up the acclaim. It was a day of triumph, joyous and patriotic, excelling, in those sentiments at least, any that old Rome had seen—this march of the men of the old army—in peace, citizens; in war, soldiers; alike valorous and worthy in peace or in war.

Another triumph came to GENERAL ALGER in the political campaign of 1896. The issues were marked in that fervent campaign, and the number of wavering and undecided voters was great. The importance of a right decision on the questions at issue were recognized, and both parties were strenuous in spreading their respective doctrines.

The subject interested the people so generally that discussion was continuous. Not alone in regular meetings, but everywhere in public places, streets, shops and offices, many were eager to press their views, and the multitude as eager for enlightenment. Being in this receptive condition it was incumbent upon the well informed to instruct the people so that they might exercise wisely the right of suffrage, thereby to conserve the material welfare of the country and assure its prosperity for the future.

GENERAL ALGER saw an opportunity to do such work, and he set about it with his customary energy and enthusiasm. He organized what became known as the 'Tour of the Generals.' It was an expedition, largely at his private expense, which comprised some famous soldiers, who were likewise orators—among them Generals Daniel E. Sickles of New York, O. O. Howard of Vermont, G. A. Marden of Massachusetts, T. J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, the heroic Corporal James Tanner, with others from time to time assisting, all under the leadership of ALGER.

The tour started from Detroit, September 20, and ended at Philadelphia, October 24, 1896. The expedition traveled 8,448 miles. It quite thoroughly went the length and breadth of the states of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana,

Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It visited 255 cities, towns and smaller places, and the generals spoke at 276 different meetings.

They met with ovations everywhere. For them—what with parades and processions, music, fireworks and all forms of popular welcome—it was a sort of continuous Fourth of July. Beyond doubt it stands at the head of all political tours that have been made, before or since. The results achieved were noteworthy, as the vote at the election demonstrated. The sober-minded people of the land rejoiced again at its preservation, as conspicuous in this great contest of the day of peace as in the danger and the turmoil of war.

The home life of GENERAL ALGER was most beautiful. As a citizen he was ever public spirited, ever liberal, and there are thousands who cherish his name as that of a benefactor.

Detroit from its earliest history has been known for the hospitality of its homes. Among the many mansions in that city there is none whose doors have opened so freely in generous hospitality to stranger and to neighbor as the Alger mansion. In this respect it is truly renowned.

The highest in the land have been sheltered beneath its roof: presidents, cabinet officers, senators, congressmen, legislators, generals, admirals, scholars, authors, painters, explorers, inventors, missionaries, philanthropists—men and women of distinction, representative of every pursuit in life.

Often the comrades of the grand army have upon invitation visited it in a body—its honored guests; often, too, the Newsboys' Association. Probably during the life-time of the Senator no political convention of his party was held in Detroit that those in attendance did not enjoy the pleasures of a reception at this home. It was genuine hospitality, never narrow or restricted; the host and hostess delighted to honor their guests, and were best content to fill the house with friends—old and new. Here, then, in the piping times of peace we may have some glimpses of the man, his employments, his recreations.

ADDRESS OF HON. JULIUS CAESAR BURROWS

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature:

It is most fitting that you should suspend your ordinary legislative functions, and, meeting in joint assembly, pay tribute to the memory of one who held so conspicuous a place in the public regard, in the state and in the nation, as the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER. Though not to the manor born, yet as an adopted citizen of Michigan, he was for nearly a half a century prominently identified with the interests of the state, and there is scarcely a page of her history after he attained his majority where his name does not appear in honorable mention in connection with her civic and military annals. Coming to Michigan in 1859, in the full vigor of early manhood, he took up the duties and responsibilities of life and left his impress upon the industrial and commercial development of his adopted state. The field of his activities, however, took a wider range, bringing him in contact with national affairs, in which arena he brought distinction to the commonwealth and achieved for himself an enduring place in the history of his country.

It is not my purpose to repeat the story of his life. You are all familiar with it, and I commend its lessons to the study and emulation of every young man, ambitious for fame or fortune, with the assurance that it will be to him an unfailing source of inspiration to the highest human endeavor.

The place SENATOR ALGER held in the national esteem was exemplified by public manifestations of sorrow on the occasion of his death. Upon the announcement of his demise to the Senate, its business was at once suspended, resolutions adopted expressive of the nation's loss, and both Houses of Congress immediately adjourned. His obsequies at the Capitol were attended by the President and members of his Cabinet, the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives, and his body draped in the national colors, escorted to the funeral train with

imposing military honors, while the populace stood as silent but impressive witnesses to the general feeling of public sorrow.

And so, while the funeral rites were being performed in his home city, his country's flag was set at half mast over every army post in the Republic in token of the nation's loss and respect for its honored dead. But these public manifestations, however impressive and sincere, were, after all, "but the trappings and the suits of woe," soon to pass away and be forgotten. I would, therefore, bring to you, and place in the permanent archives of our state, the more expressive and enduring tributes of his colleagues, who, serving with him in the Senate until the hour of his death, can speak from personal knowledge and intercourse, of his life and character.

SENATOR DANIEL.

The increasing feebleness of body made each day more and more a burden, and yet in these days of heaviness and sore trial, the very highest, noblest, and bravest qualities of the true man showed themselves in him. He came day by day to his post of duty in the Senate.

He was composed and calm, looking time and looking death in the face, watching, as it were, the last sands as they poured out of the down-turned glass of life; like a trained soldier under fire, he showed no wincing. He proved in his conduct and in his bearing that the sense of duty remained constant and predominant in him. If duty be the sublimest word in the language, surely duty realized and duty done even in the face of death is man's highest and most noble achievement. This is true greatness of soul, and this he displayed.

SENATOR WARNER.

I knew him as a soldier and as a man. As a citizen, he was without reproach. As a soldier, he was without fear.

SENATOR DICK.

He was generous in his charities, but shunned notoriety. He felt the greatest pride in the esteem and love of his own people. He was loved at home by all classes but best loved by the poor of his own city. He was incapable of a dishonorable act. He was true to his friends and his country, always cool

and brave and under the most trying circumstances, dignified, unassuming, approachable at all times, considerate to others. He was a man justly honored in state and nation, and his loss outside his family circle will nowhere be more deeply felt than in this body where for years he was an honored member.

SENATOR WARREN.

For more than a year prior to his death, there moved among us, participating in our labors, shirking none of the arduous duties attached to membership in this body, one who carried with him knowingly his death warrant. With the quiet courage which marked his whole life work, he uttered no complaint, he showed no anxiety, he asked for no sympathy. He had the hope of being permitted to finish the term of service to which he had been elected, and with this hope actuating him, he put his house in order, continued his daily tasks, and performed his duties quietly, gently, yet with courage, which, as we look back upon the year's work, we must pronounce sublime. The world has admitted the courage of the Spartan youth who bore unmoved the gnawing of the fox at his vitals; but what courage was that compared with the faithful performance of duties from day to day by our colleague, his fate facing him every moment.

SENATOR FORAKER.

It was my good fortune to know him intimately for many years. He first attracted the attention of the American people as a dashing cavalry officer in the civil war, where, on account of his own merit and gallant service in the front he rose to high rank, succeeded to important commands, and won great distinction. He was a typical volunteer soldier of the Union army. But, great as are his claims upon us because of these distinguished services, I shall always think of him first because of his excellent qualities as a man. Amid the busy cares of his active life, he never forgot the claims upon him of others. He was one of the most considerate of men. I never knew one freer from envy, jealousy, malice, and every other kind of ill disposition toward others. He was always modest, generous,

even tempered, and lovable. From whatever view may be taken of his life, character, and public services, there comes a real inspiration to emulate his example.

SENATOR SPOONER.

SENATOR ALGER afforded for all time by his character, indubitable evidence of the possession in full measure of many great and noble qualities. It was a long and toilsome journey from the village in Ohio where, as a youth, unaided by advantageous circumstances, he began his struggle, to the eminence upon which he died. No man without noble purposes, well-justified ambition, strong fibre, and splendid qualities in abundance could have carved out and left behind him such a career. His pathway was, from the beginning, upward, and all along it, at every stage of it, he discharged well every duty which manhood could demand; and all along he scattered with generous hand deeds of kindness and helpfulness to those who were in need, sowing the seed which blossomed in fragrance along his pathway and made it beautiful.

Mr. President, his career is ended; his day's work is done. Michigan has made notable contributions to the public service of the United States in civil and military life; she has great treasure in the fame of her public men; but among all her treasure, she will cherish as a precious imperishable jewel the name and fame of RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Nothing I may say can add to the fullness of these encomiums, and yet, there is a single phase of his character to which I desire especially to refer, and that was his exalted patriotism—his supreme love of country—that seemed to permeate and dominate his whole life. Twice during his lifetime the Republic was involved in the dire calamity of war—once in defense of its own existence—once in defense of the life and liberty of another people. In both these conflicts GENERAL ALGER bore a conspicuous part.

The Civil War, involving as it did, the perpetuity of free government in the New World, was the most momentous conflict of the centuries. It was the culmination of the irrepressible. It marshalled the mightiest armies of modern times. Greater than the Battle of the Nations at Leipsic, or the

desperate struggle at Sedan or the historic field of Waterloo, or the late Russian and Japanese War. Into this conflict, he entered with all his soul, shutting the door of opportunity opened to him in civil life, staking all upon the hazard of war. In sixty-six battles and skirmishes, he exemplified his courage and patriotism, winning for himself repeated promotions, until finally, in 1865, he was advanced for gallant and meritorious services during the war to the high rank of Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. It was on the perilous field of battle where he exhibited the highest attributes of patriotism and won for himself an enduring fame and for his state a just recognition of its devotion to the cause of liberty and country.

SENATOR DOLIVER.

Mr. President, the death of SENATOR ALGER has removed from the Senate one of the most attractive and useful men connected with our public affairs. It has been one of the happy experiences of my service here that SENATOR ALGER'S desk was next to mine, and that I have had a daily opportunity to enjoy the advantage of intimate conversation and acquaintance with him. Long ago, I learned to admire his record both as a soldier and a statesman. I asked him one day after he had told me somewhat of his early struggles and spoken in modest words of the success in business and public life which had come to him, what part of it gave him the most satisfaction, what, among all the things he had tried to do, he thought of with the most pride. He said if he had to leave everything else out, he would prefer to keep the recollection of the years which he had spent in the old Union army defending the flag of his country. And more than once I have heard him say that the greatest office which he had ever held, the distinction among his fellowmen which he prized the most was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, that peaceful, unarmed host, which, in humble quarters scattered throughout the land, preserves the traditions of our heroic age.

On the 11th of April, 1898, President McKinley said, in his message to Congress:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The only hope of relief

and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and security to its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes. The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors, prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law. I await your action."

The promulgation of this message dispelled the last hope of a peaceful solution of the controversy, and war became the only alternative.

It only remained for the Congress to take formal action to put the two governments at war, and on the 25th of April, 1898, the following declaration was made:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, First, that war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. Second, that the President of the United States be, and hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

In the march of these events, it fell to the lot of GENERAL ALGER, by virtue of his position in the Cabinet of President McKinley, as Secretary of War, to bear a conspicuous part in

this international conflict, which was to end Spanish domination and misgovernment in the western world.

GENERAL ALGER says in his account of the Spanish-American War:

"Despite the total lack of preparation; despite the failure of the militia to meet expectations in the matter of equipment; despite the natural inertia in the supply bureaus of the War Department, resulting from thirty-three years of peace; despite the necessity of embarking an expedition to tropical islands of the Atlantic and Pacific, with no provisions at the outset for doing so; notwithstanding these great and new problems, the line and staff of the regular army and the eager volunteers accomplished what it is no vain boast to claim could not have been done by any other nation on the face of the earth, under the same circumstances. All honor for the completeness and celerity of our victory over the Kingdom of Spain belongs to the people of the United States, for the American soldier and the American sailor is but the American citizen in uniform."

A heavy burden of responsibility for the successful prosecution of the war rested upon his shoulders. He met that responsibility with caution, but with courage, and when others wavered or doubted, he was steadfast and confident.

The commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago proposed various terms of capitulation, which those in command of the American forces were inclined sometimes to accept. One of these propositions by the Spanish commander was that he would evacuate Santiago if he could be permitted to march to a safe place with his men and all their baggage, arms and munitions, without being attacked during the march. This proposition was submitted to the Secretary of War, and General Shafter promptly received the following instructions:

"You will accept nothing but an unconditional surrender and should take extra precautions to prevent the enemy's escape. Your message recommending that Spanish troops be permitted to evacuate and proceed without molestation to Holguin, a place of safety, is a great surprise and is not approved. The Secretary of War orders, when you are strong

enough to destroy the enemy and take Santiago, that you do it. If you have not force enough, it will be dispatched to you at the earliest moment practicable."

GENERAL ALGER remained Secretary of War until the conflict with Spain was ended, peace declared, and victory assured. It must have been with unfeigned satisfaction that GENERAL ALGER wrote the following in his history of the war:

"On the morning of July 17, General Shafter, with his several division commanders and their full staffs, together with 100 men of the Second Cavalry, all mounted, advanced between the lines and received the formal surrender on the part of the Spanish Army of 100 armed men. The Spanish, as prisoners, then marched out, depositing their arms, and at noon our entire army lined up along the trenches and greeted with cheers the raising of the stars and stripes on the Governor's palace. When the old flag finally floated there, a salute of 21 guns was fired and our bands played 'The Star Spangled Banner.' The campaign in Cuba was at an end."

Whatever criticism may be passed upon his administration of the War Department, it is a matter of pride that he bore so prominent a part in that great conflict which broke the sceptre of Spanish power in the western world, and ended the domination of kingly government on this hemisphere.

And in closing, I cannot give a higher exhibition of the patriotism and the lofty spirit of GENERAL ALGER than by quoting the closing paragraph to the preface to his "Spanish-American War," which ought to cover his critics with confusion and fill every patriotic heart with a just pride. He said:

"Should war ever again come upon this country and find it so totally unprepared as it was in 1898, I hope that those who have been so profuse in their criticisms, and eager to discover faults, may have the patriotism and pride of country to rise above personalities, and, instead of striving to tear down, may endeavor to strengthen the hands of those upon whom the burden may fall and whose only hope of reward is that satisfaction which comes from the consciousness of having

labored honestly and unremittingly to serve a government whose flag has never yet known defeat."

And, so with this pathetic, but patriotic appeal, we take our final leave of RUSSELL A. ALGER, soldier, patriot, statesman, entrusting his name and fame, a priceless heritage, to the keeping of those who are to come after us.

ADDRESS OF HON. FRED M. WARNER

Mr. President:

I deem it a high honor and a very great privilege to be permitted to participate in these exercises in honor of the memory of one of the most distinguished citizens of this state and nation. It is altogether fitting that the people of Michigan where he lived so long and which he loved so well, and especially those who represent the state in official capacity, should pause to recount his many virtues and bring again to the attention of the youth of our state the story of his simple, faithful, consistent and sucessful life. The lessons taught by such a life cannot be too often or too thoroughly impressed upon the minds of all our people, for in the emulation of the noble example of such men as RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER lies the hope of our nation and the perpetuity of our free institutions. A few hours after the wires brought the unwelcome announcement of his death at the capitol of the nation on the morning of the 24th of January, the Chief Executive of this state in addressing the people of Michigan by general proclamation, spoke as follows:

"Descending from New England ancestors, the life of SENATOR ALGER shows a steady ascent to the honorable and important station in which death found him. He was successively farm laborer, school teacher, lawyer, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Brigadier-General, Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Secretary of War and United States Senator from Michigan.

"It falls to the lot of but few men to serve their state and nation in such exalted stations. In every capacity he rendered faithful, unselfish and valuable service. His duties and responsibilities, whether attached to private or public life, were discharged with integrity and ability and his country will accord him that meed of praise which is justly his due."

Now that the lapse of days has given time for mature reflection, I would not change that estimate of the character and services of SENATOR ALGER unless it were to speak with greater emphasis of his enviable record in commercial life and his courageous and effective service in developing and upbuilding the peninsular state.

It is worthy of note that from the time, when a mere child of twelve years, he was left an orphan in the woods of Ohio to struggle for food and clothing not only for himself, but also for a younger brother and sister, to those last days which saw him gracing the council chambers of the nation, his every undertaking was characterized by indomitable will, untiring energy and unquestioned integrity. Whether working as a farm hand for a stipend of five dollars per month, out of which scanty earnings he contributed to the needs of the brother and sister who had been placed in families where there limited services were accepted in exchange for their board, or in the school room or law office, on the field of battle, or in the marts of trade, as chief executive of his state, a valued aid to the President during the stress of war, or in the Senate of the United States, those sterling qualities, which make for success in every undertaking, marked his every action. He was no creature of circumstances, nor were his successes accidental. He was made of that stuff which forces success whatever one's environment or the circumstances and conditions surrounding his endeavor. His triumphs would have been as notable and complete had his lines been cast in none of those places which witnessed the activities of his busy life, but had been fatefully thrown in widely different directions. It is well for the young of our state and country, when contemplating the career of him whose memory we honor this evening, to gather therefrom the impressive lesson that only through faithful, untiring, honest effort can success be achieved. It never comes to him who waits. Those of us who know of GENERAL ALGER'S life in Michigan, and especially you who saw him as he went in and out among his friends and neighbors in the city of his home, know how kindly and sympathetic was his nature and how willing he was to aid those less fortunate than

he. In his home city, as nowhere else perhaps, his honored name, like that of Abou Ben Ahdam of the olden-time, easily lead all the rest, for no man more thoroughly and sincerely loved his fellowmen. How constant and unostentatious were the manifestations of this love and sympathy only He who notes all our actions here below may know. We who traveled with him more or less of his life's journey simply know that all along the path he trod, men, women and children, some in the so-called higher walks of life, but a far greater number in more humble stations, rise up this night to call him blessed because of his good deeds. When, in the later years of his life, a burden unparalleled in history was thrust upon him almost without warning, he took it up with the same fortitute, courage, and vigor which had characterized all his undertakings. How well he met this emergency, those in a position to know and appreciate the obstacles with which he was beset, freely testified at the time, and now that they have taken time to make a careful canvas of the situation even his most merciless critics of the hour, frankly admit. It is always, you know, the person without knowledge of the situation or responsibility in the premises, who is the most savage critic and who knows just how any duty should be discharged by another.

In this connection, permit me to refer to an incident in which a friend of mine figured late in the fall of 1902. This friend had occasion, as a member of a committee representing a national organization, to call on Mrs. William McKinley at her home in Canton. The journey from Cleveland to Canton and return was made in the private car of Senator M. A. Hanna, who had as his guest Secretary Root, who was also journeying to Canton to pay his respects to the widow of the martyred President. During that journey both the Senator and the then Secretary of War, at different times during the day sought an opportunity to say to the Michigan man to whom I refer that GENERAL ALGER was perhaps the greatest Secretary of War this country ever had, that he accomplished marvelous results and that the day would come when the world would freely give him full credit for the great work he wrought. This was the voluntary testimony of men who

knew whereof they spoke. The day which they foresaw has already dawned, for all the people now concede the vastness of the achievements of RUSSELL A. ALGER as Secretary of War.

On his return from Canton, the Michigan man called upon SENATOR ALGER and related what the two statesmen had told him. Tears welled up in the eyes of the Senator as he simply said, "Thank you." There was no boasting, no exultation that might have been expected from one who had been so sorely maligned when he heard these words of commendation and praise. He was the same modest, unassuming man as of old, happy and content in the conviction that he had done his duty faithfully and well.

And I count it as one of the noblest acts of the people of this great state that, with one accord, they gave to the world their estimate of the slanders that had been heaped upon this faithful public servant, by promptly returning him to the United States Senate.

Speaking of SENATOR ALGER'S home life, one who knew him well recently said:

"All of us have heard, and from many sources, of the beautiful home life of GENERAL ALGER and of the happy lives that were lived by those nearest and dearest to him under his roof. To that fortress of the heart, the home, we turn always in our troubles, and to that we turn instinctively as we seek to know those who have gone forth into life's battle to bear life's burdens. The husband, the father, the friend had the capital of his life in his home. Thither bore he his trophies. Thither he returned when the weariness of the strife came on. There his friends ever found welcome, and there he was himself in the finest phase of his nature."

Many of you here tonight who were his neighbors for years know how truthful is every word of this touching tribute. The people of the city in which he lived so long well know that it was in his home and among his neighbors that opportunity was given to observe the manifestations of the finest and tenderest elements of his nature. After all, that is the true test of a man's character. What he is by his hearthstone, sur-

rounded by those nearest and dearest to him, that he is and will be in all the experience of life. Tested in this crucible, RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER was gentle, noble, manly and true. It has been well said that:

"Michigan has made many notable contributions to the public service of the United States in civil and military life; she has great treasure in the fame of her public men; but among all of her treasures she will cherish as a precious, imperishable jewel the name and fame of RUSSELL A. ALGER."

ADDRESS OF HON. DON M. DICKINSON

Mr. President:

In the time alloted to me, even were it needful, I should attempt—not so much as a biographical sketch, of the illustrious American of whom we are to speak tonight.

The public career of RUSSELL A. ALGER is indelibly set down in the history of the Republic. His countless good deeds are recorded in the hearts of his countrymen.

Every assault upon his public acts in time of peace, and in time of war, has long ago—and happily—in his lifetime, been refuted by those (other than himself) who searched for, found and made known to all the world the records touching the period and subjects of the matter involved.

Nay, not only were the charges refuted, but in every refutation itself it has been demonstrated that such charges, one and all, originated in, and were themselves, the shafts of envy, jealousy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

And yet I set it down as a truth which never in his lifetime was, and now that he is dead, never can be challenged, that whatever offense was put upon him, that in whatsover he was belied by the pen or tongue of envy, malevolence, or malice, no spirit of vengeance, no vindictive hatred of any of his fellowmen ever found root or lodgment in his generous and gallant heart. To this exceptional characteristic of the man I call all who knew him well, and his own acts, as witnesses; and among many others, last but not least, I put upon the stand the "History of the Spanish-American War from March 5th, 1897, to August 1, 1899." Under the personal supervision, direction and plans of SECRETARY ALGER as our side of that conflict was, as is now conceded, the annals of the earth's peoples, from the earliest period of recorded time until now, disclose no war between nations of equal or of any rank that was ever so speedily prepared for, or more ably and

successfully directed from the seat of government, or so speedily ended, with more brilliant success and signal victory than the Spanish-American War,—fought 'round the world in one hundred and thirteen days, against the haughtiest of powers, and until then, one of the leading military nations of Europe.

Remembering the bitter assaults upon his administration and upon him personally; remembering the enemies who snarled, snapped and dragged at his heels throughout the contest—always assailing him in the back, and even then under cover—and then recalling the complete refutation of every charge, of every attack, of every shadow of reflection upon his character, of every slander upon the man, and then read his own account of the war from the preparation and from its beginning to its close, and find, if you can, a word of bitterness, of counter assault, nay, even of unkindness against any of the pack, which from the first to last sought and strove to cripple and drag him down; nay, unto the last, to utterly destroy the Nation's confidence.

Bitter and pitiless and untrue as were the attacks upon him, and the charges against him, in the conduct of that war, yet from cover to cover of its History written by GENERAL ALGER there can be found no recrimination against those who endeavored to bring him low and drive him from his position in disgrace; but on the contrary, wherever credit should be given by the impartial historian, full credit and full honor is there given for their creditable acts and creditable judgment, to the very men who were the direct or indirect authors of the unfounded attacks upon him. A man of the highest honor, and most scrupulous in the discharge of duty, those of us who knew him well, and loved him, know that he never recovered from the wounds made by the slanders of that period. But he held steadfastly to his duties through it all. This man who as Secretary of War on the declaration of hostilities April 25, 1898, found his government unequipped in all branches of the service—cavalry, artillery and infantry, distributed over the entire country, with but 26,040 men of all arms; and these with no preparations for the field whatever!

Within one hundred days he placed in the field, including the number just mentioned, 275,000 men, armed them, equipped them, fed them, and fought the war until complete victory was everywhere in sight. It had been thirty-three years since the country had been engaged in war. His task within the time was a stupendous one, and his success in the conditions was one of the most remarkable in history.

His friend, Senator Spooner, says of him:

"At a period when the slanders of his character and of his "acts were at their worst, I called upon him one morning in the "War Department during the war with Spain, and as he "walked from the little gathering of people he staggered with "physical weakness. His face was as white as it was as he "lay in his coffin, but—his eyes were bright. I begged him to "go to his home, and he made this characteristic response, *'This* "is my place!' I speak of it now to show that wonderful spirit "and characterisitic devotion to duty which was the law of "his life, to stand at the post to which duty had assigned "him; and there can never be anywhere or in any time a more "beautiful illustration of that spirit and sense of duty than "that which he exhibited in the later period of his life while "Senator of the United States."

In several of the eulogies pronounced upon GENERAL ALGER after his death it has been said, "He was born in the State of Ohio of *humble parentage.*" Rather should it be said, coming as he did from good old Scotch and English stock, that he came of that proud and sturdy race of workers whom God gathered and appointed to found a new nation on American soil,—this great and invincible Republic. The men and women of the generation of ALGER's father and mother were placed here because, as Emerson hath it:

"God had said,—
I am tired of Kings,
I suffer them no more;
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.

Call the people together,
The young men and the sires,
The digger in the harvest field,
The hireling and him that hires;
I will have never a noble,—
No lineage counted great;
Workers, and choppers, and woodmen,—
Shall constitute a state."

RUSSELL A. ALGER was a chivalric man in all his relations in life, in peace as well as in war.

One of the last of the real knights of chivalry was Sir Philip Sydney; gentle, gracious, of Norman blood, but of kindly deeds as well. A man of rank, indeed, but withal, a man of gold. A knight of valor—terrible in battle; but who at night sought for, searched out, found and succored his enemy dying among the slain on the deserted battlefield of the day. A lover who was like the one at the siege of Acre, who kissed the first ray of sunlight in the morning as it glistened from the cross of his sword hilt, praying that it might perchance shine upon the fair head of his lady before sunset in far away England—and then turned to the stern battle of the day. A joyous man; but always saddened by human sorrow, —a strong, a vigorous, a strenuous man, if you please, but as sweet and tender to a weeping child as a weak woman.

It is the beginning of the Twentieth Century, and yet we have just laid to rest, in our midst, as knightly a man as Sir Philip Sydney; his heart was as tender, his gentle deeds as many. His thoughtfulness of the weak and the poor as constant, his purposes as high; his bravery as intrepid and superb. *He*, too, carried in his knightly crest the token of his lady. That Lady was the genius of the man. His helpmeet above all; with him,—

"One word could charm all wrongs away—
The sacred name of Wife."

As Byron hath it: "To no men are such courtly greetings given as those whose wives have made them fit for heaven."

Truly, this man whom we have loved and appreciated in

life was this, our own Sir Philip Sydney, gentle, tender, and true—a true knight, "without fear and without reproach."

Do you know what ALGER in his heart thought was one of our chief gains in the Spanish-American war? It was not in the conquest of territory, or the capture of men, ships and military stores, but in the union of the soldiers of the North and the South in the cause of one common country, and in one union of hearts against a foreign foe. He speaks in his book, in reference to the call of volunteers, of the overwhelming tenders of service from the "Veterans of Grant and of Lee," and says: "Federals and Confederates alike were especially insistent, and their applications were as universal as they were enthusiastic. The question was not what states would be called upon for troops, but how many of the thousands of men applying could be accepted." One great result was a living union of hearts of all our fellow countrymen, North and South, under the flag—a union which was cemented by our common blood. But in this war, too, the first foreign war in which we had engaged since the Republic had become a strong nation, we gained the wholesome respect of all the nations of the earth. We gained for the individual citizen, and for his interests everywhere, that needed protection from all nations, through acquaintance with our flag, knowledge of the power behind it, and of the certain menace of its appearance wherever, on land or on sea, an American should be oppressed, or his fair rights infringed. When before in our history, and before this conclusive evidence of our preparedness and resources for immediate conflict, and of our mighty strength on land and ocean, would the suggestion of *our* mediation between first-class powers of the old world have been tolerated.

Nay, because of the demonstration of that commanding strength in the eyes of all the Earth we now stand, in the opening decade of the new century, with our vision extending over and beyond the place where the sun sets in the great highway of Pacific commerce; we see the golden gate swing open to the trade of the world; we can see the sheen of the Southern Cross far and away to the south of the Gulf and of Cuba and Porto Rico, and to the north our far sight now

takes in the prophecy in the skies, in that great banner, when it is first shaken out, floating to the zenith, flecked with blue, spangled with white stars, and streaked with streamers of red! Its prophecy is of another hundred years of ever increasing advancement. As the sun of the new century rises higher and higher, we see by its rays the same highway spread before us for another stage, another century of safe and wholesome growth, healthful, expansive and splendid progress. That highway has a name, and that name is—"Manifest Destiny!"

Whenever the history of this mighty change in our position in the family of nations is written in the years and centuries to come, on that historic scroll must appear the name of the farmer lad of Ohio; he whom his worthy successor in the Senate of the United States has, before that august body, proudly described as "Laborer, lawyer, soldier, and statesman!"

In all the public speeches and public writings touching his career since GENERAL ALGER'S death the two leading facts most often referred to have been his early poverty, and his ultimate riches. To those with whom he spoke most freely of his life, the mere fact of his early poverty was not of itself the reason for his indomitable industry or, standing by itself, not the motive which led to his achievement of material wealth. His sincere belief was that the foundation of this Republic was divine in its origin and purpose, and that God intended that in America every man should have an equal chance, if he but chose to avail himself of it, and he saw clearly and appreciated fully that one had but to avail himself of the opportunities so divinely ordered to achieve success.

From the earliest period he sincerely believed that to attain success a man must live cleanly, deal honorably, and use the results of his industry, never for oppression, but always, as far as possible, having done justice to those having claims upon him, the surplus should be devoted to the betterment of those about him, and never under any circumstances to the detriment of any of God's less fortunate, within his reach.

A Senator from Iowa who was his friend said of him on the Senate floor after his death:

"I do not know how great GENERAL ALGER's financial for-"tune actually was. . . . But whatever it was, there "was no stain of dishonor upon it. It represented the capacity, "the patient industry, and the genius for affairs which has "never been without honor in the world of business. It would "be hard to find a better test of the real character of the man "than to observe how little his wealth affected his manners; "how slight its impression upon his daily walk and conversa-"tion; in short, how much greater the man was than his "possessions. . . . A rich man with his heart full of love "to humanity is God's best gift to modern society."

I have been at some pains to learn more than I knew of the early life of the man whom we commemorate here tonight, and the testimony I cite is that of Judge J. A. Kohler, a leading lawyer of the State of Ohio, now living at Akron. He knew our friend's parents and relatives; and he testifies to the very many friends he acquired, not only in the neighboring County of Medina, where he was born, but also in and about the City of Akron, in Summit County. I have learned from Judge Kohler that GENERAL ALGER obtained a thoroughly good education in what was called a high school, of the town of Richfield—a school, as the Judge tells me, "modeled after the New England Academy." So well qualified was he by education that when, in 1855 or '56, he entered the law office of Wolcott & Upton, at Akron, as a law student, he was sought for and engaged to teach a district school in that vicinity, and thereby helped to pay his way while preparing for admission to the bar, which occurred in 1859, when he was admitted to practice in the same class and at the same time with my informant, Judge Kohler. After his admission young ALGER removed to Cleveland—a fact, I believe, not before publicly mentioned. He achieved such a measure of success that thereafter he was enabled, while supporting other members of his family, to remove to Grand Rapids, and there, his success continuing, he was enabled to marry that devoted wife, who was ever after his refuge, his comforter, and his solace, in

all the troubles of his busy and eventful life, and in whose presence he found that rest and peace throughout his strenuous career which nature demanded.

His chief recreations were with her and his family. He was sought for as a member of and joined the social clubs of his fellows wherever he lived, and supported them generously, but his presence in their rooms, except upon quasi-public occasions, was rare. I remember that on one occasion when, as it chanced, I was President of the Detroit Club, then the leading social club of that city, the General came to me and said:

"I want you to do something for me; I am a member of the "Detroit Club, but somehow I don't give it that support which "I feel is due from me, because I consider it a necessity for "Detroit, and a good thing, in every way, for our young men, "as well as for all men; but you know well enough I cannot "keep away from my wife and family when I am free from "work; I get my rest there. Now, I want you to get your "Board to assess me besides my regular dues for as much at "least as the average member pays in for the support of the "institution." My answer was, "I promise to mention the matter to the Board, and I think you will get your answer, General." I kept my word, and was instructed by the Board to answer him that he was giving every day a support to the Club which more than satisfied everyone. Later, RUSSELL A. ALGER was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Club. And throughout his busy life he continued to find rest by the side of his helpmeet, and so, at the last, death found him there, at peace, radiant and ready. Surely in that presence, ever, as wrote the sweetest of poets,—

> His "nights were filled with music,
> "And the cares that infest the day,
> "Folded their tents like the Arabs,
> "And as silently stole away."

Judge Kohler goes on to tell me of those early days thus:

"It is needless to say that GENERAL ALGER was always held "by the people of this county respected and admired for his

"noble qualities of heart and mind. He was a courageous and "true man in every sense of the word, and generous to a fault. "I remember, too, and especially well, that ALGER in those "years was especially fond of music."

Senator Dolliver of Iowa has referred to GENERAL ALGER'S spotless honor and strict integrity during his long and brilliantly successful business career. It should be said that though he attained great wealth, no penny of it, no dollar of it, was touched or stained by any dishonorable act or deed. Neither before nor after his becoming a wealthy man would he receive or permit any of the numberless enterprises in which he was interested to receive a dollar beyond the original cost of the raw material, of its treatment by his mills and factories, and the cost of transportation and a fair profit upon his purchases, and upon the always liberal amounts in salaries and wages paid out to the thousands of men engaged upon his many ventures. Not from the beginning to the end of his business activities did he enter a combination, or a trust that paid him more than this. Never in his whole career, and with all his wealth, was he engaged, nor did he permit his partners or associates to engage, in any scheme of legislation which might give him more than this. Although a shrewd bargainer, a close buyer, and a seller in the highest market he could find, it cannot be said of him by any man, be he living or dead, that he ever took undue advantage of any one.

I have said that he never harbored a spirit of revenge. Nay, he never took the punishment of one who had dealt unfairly with him into his own hands, but preferred to leave such a man to the reproach of his own conscience, and, to my knowledge, did in certain cases turn men, by whose wrongful acts he had suffered, to the true practice of that tried and true proverb, "Honesty is the best policy."

Everyone within the sound of my voice doubtless knows that ALGER was a large buyer of timber acreage, not only in Michigan, but in other states of the northwest, in Canada, and very largely in the Southern and Pacific States. He was the first, or at least one of the first men to build hundreds of miles of railroad for the purpose of reaching his pine, where there

were no streams to float the logs to deep water. In the instance to which I refer, he had purchased hundreds of thousands of acres, and supposed that he had secured nearly as much more from an owner of a tract of pine land adjacent to this first purchase. He built mills according to the number and capacity needed for the prompt cutting of the pine, for logging roads, and other needs, all of a capacity greater than was ever before known. He had completed seventy-five miles of perfect railroad for logging this pine to his mills, besides particular and other equipment for transportation to market, of the greatest capacity then known, and had engaged, as usual, an army of men for cutting and hauling in the woods, and working elsewhere. All this had been done before ALGER had closed his deal for the pine land neighboring his own, of which I have spoken, altho nothing remained to be done as to the bargain, except the passing of the deeds from the owner to ALGER, and payment of the purchase price. He had as much confidence in the word of the owner as if the deed had been made over and the money paid. But singular to relate, altho engaged in many such immense business transactions he trusted men like this, and told me afterward that never since the transaction I refer to or before it, had he been betrayed. But a certain firm of large capital and credit having learned that no title had actually passed, tempting the owner by the offer of a somewhat higher price, succeeded in getting the latter to break his word to ALGER and sell to them by a contract providing a payment down with their notes for the balance. The buyer and the seller were within their legal rights, of course, and ALGER for the time, lost that purchase. Soon after the transaction had been closed and the purchasing firm had entered upon the winter cutting of the timber, which GENERAL ALGER had included in his own estimates for providing the purchase price, for the building of the railroad to reach it, and the building of the mills and the other equipment of capacities before stated for handling this and his other pine, there commenced a period, lasting two or three seasons, when pine and long and short timber became depressed and dull. The time of the occurrence was between 1890 and 1895. The

entire market for a variety of reasons which it would take too long to detail, but which many here will remember, became panicky, and finally without bottom. Men with outstanding notes for purchases went to the wall in many cases. In other cases banks refused to renew, and many mill owners and timber owners were on what is called the ragged edge. Of this number, as it turned out, was the firm who had driven the sharp bargain and cut ALGER out of his purchase. Their notes were renewed once or twice, and then the original bank holding this paper declined to renew more than a quarter. Discounts were sought in other banks, and these failing to accept paper, the makers paying large discounts to brokers, and putting up mortgages and other additional securities as collateral, got the last discount possible at home or at the east, with but sixty days within which to turn. Other debts pressed upon the makers of this paper, and whichever way they turned failure seemed to stare them in the face. They offered the pine lands of which I have spoken as taken from GENERAL ALGER to investors at cost price, and finally at far less than cost price, without takers. They finally offered the timber cut at the last winter's cutting at 50% of the cost price and found no takers. GENERAL ALGER learned of their condition through agency reports and by special information derived from banks and bankers and finally through one or two attorneys. To make a long story shorter, the owners, through a third party, approached GENERAL ALGER, stating to him that for a certain consideration he could buy the lands at the price which ALGER had originally offered for them. This was declined at the time, and within that fatal sixty days the same lands were offered first, at 80% of the original cost, and later at 75% of that cost, and still later at 60%. The time arrived when the sixty days had but twenty to run, then but ten. The offer of these lands and of others more valuable belonging to the same parties were pressed upon the market at cheaper and cheaper prices. Five days later, when the sixty days had but five more days to run, or eight days with the grace, a man whom we will call A. entered the office of the firm in a western city, and offered them 100% for the lands, the price at which

they had purchased them. They accepted, but stated that there had been a cutting of timber from the lands which, at the cost price of the timber, added to the cost of the cutting and winter camps, would amount to the sum of between fifty and seventy thousand dollars. This they said frankly had been offered at 50% of the value of the timber. Mr. A. responded that he would bring over the deeds and would like to have the wives of the members of the firm present to execute them promptly within two days, naming the time. On the day and hour set the partners and their wives were in the office and there found A. with deeds prepared for the lands, and also with a bill of sale made out in due form covering the timber cut by the firm with a guaranty of the number of feet and its proper description, lying in the woods ready for hauling. On presenting the deeds for the signatures of the partners and their wives, they read them, compared them with their own descriptions, found them correct as to the descriptions, and then, and not till then, was their attention called to the name of the grantee, and they read there with an expression of amazement and of some trepidation the name of RUSSELL A. ALGER. This was deepened when they, passing them from one to another, found the consideration in the deeds aggregated the full amount they originally paid for the land, less the amount of timber cut, and the bill of sale was of all the timber cut, describing it, and the consideration there named was the full 100% for the price of the timber, including the cost of cutting; the name of the vendee in that bill of sale was also found to be RUSSELL A. ALGER. The deeds were signed by the gentlemen and their wives, the bill of sale was signed by the firm, A. handed over cheques for the total amounts, signed by ALGER, SMITH & COMPANY, pocketed the deeds and the bill of sale. It was payment in full. Within thirty minutes three gentlemen called on GENERAL ALGER at his hotel. Mr. A. was present. The callers were the three members of the selling firm. The General said, "Hello, boys, what can I do for you?" No one of the partners was able to speak, when the General said, "Why, gentlemen, don't you remember when you met me after your purchase from ———— (the original owner who had

broken faith with GENERAL ALGER), that I told you I would get even with you?" The answer was, "GENERAL ALGER, we deserve bad instead of good treatment, but you do not know what you have done for us. But for this Godsend at your hands, we should have been bankrupt, and everything we owned on earth woud have gone from us." "Well," said the General, "that is better than I supposed it was. I have got more than even with you!" Then he shook hands with them all, wished them Godspeed and good luck, saying: "Well, I will make a handsome profit on this deal with you, and I wouldn't take more than that, especially as it is going to keep you out of a hole. If you need any help, don't sacrifice your holdings before coming to me." This is a true story, and throughout the General's business life he helped men as he did in this case, and he helped all men in every rank, in hard luck, whenever he could—and the story of such generous acts throughout his life were never told by him.

The brilliant career of GENERAL ALGER in the war between the states is one known almost by heart to the student of American history. There are a few incidents—and every incident adds to the splendid record—which are not so familiar —all adding lustre to the story of his courage, his gallantry, his knighthood, and his grand patriotism. To no one is that career better known than to the gallant men who fought side by side, or front to front, in that great conflict. The proof of this, so far as the North is concerned, is the action of that splendid body of veterans, who, when a malicious attempt was made to smirch his glorious record, responded as one man by electing him by unanimous vote to the highest position within their gift—that of Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; and from the South, we have the eulogiums pronounced after his death by great soldiers of the South in both Houses of Congress. But some incidents have not been printed, and one of these should be written in letters of gold. I first heard of it from a member of the staff of another Michigan man whose name shed glory upon Michigan, and whose deeds shed honor upon the arms of the United States which was reflected throughout the world. I refer to Mich-

igan's Paladin, that great cavalry chief, General George A. Custer, a name directly connected with the incident I am about to relate. ALGER had been with Custer in the terrible battle of Gettysburg, and for his brave deeds there, his unflinching courage, and his influence upon the battle in defense of our flag, the history and the just mead of praise are found set out in his report by Custer, of that battle. The same report so effectively and brilliantly presented on the floor of the House in the eulogy pronounced upon GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER by own own congressman—of the first-class already, in his short term of service—Hon. Edwin Denby. Afterwards, ALGER was with Sheridan in the furious fights in the Shenandoah valley. Pending a pause in the great advance of Grant, ALGER was smitten with fever, and was advised, nay, ordered by his commander, to proceed at once to the nearest hospital, so that he might recover and be ready when the great conflict should be on again. This stroke of illness is also referred to by Mr. Denby in the same speech to which I have referred. I was told of these facts, too, by the member of Custer's staff whom I have mentioned, but I was also told by him that during ALGER'S confinement in hospital, the news came to him that his own brigade of cavalry, together with Gregg's brigade, had been cut off from the main body by a far superior force of the enemy, the latter embracing General J. E. B. Stewart's cavalry, three batteries, and a superior force of infantry supporting the artillery. The condition had been brought about by the advance of Sheridan with his entire cavalry corps to open the Wilderness campaign, and that corps had started on a raid toward Richmond in the rear of Lee's army. The movement was well advanced before Lee discovered it, so that the forces mentioned had succeeded in capturing Beaver Dam station on the Virgina Central Railroad, where our forces, by a rapid movement, recaptured a trainload of prisoners on their way to Richmond, who had been taken in the Wilderness campaign. Moreover, we destroyed a vast amount of commissary and other stores, engines, cars, tracks, stations, etc. At this point our rear was harassed by Fitz Lee's command, until at Ashland our cavalry forces, which had been detached from the main

body in the pursuit, were confronted by Lomax's brigade, whom our forces pressed toward Yellow Tavern. Our forces made there a determined stand. These details thus far have refreshed my memory as to the account by the member of Custer's staff, before referred to, and they have been given me by Honorable John C. Fay, one of the best lawyers of high standing in the City of Washington, who at that time though but 16 years of age, was in the Union army, and an eye-witness of all the movements here related. The Michigan brigade was in the woods and nearest to where the Confederate batteries had been planted, and to the west of that command, Fay was in Davies' brigade of Gregg's division. "The Michigan cavalry brigade," says Fay, "was in the woods, and nearest "to where the batteries had been planted." He proceeds: "We were engaged with a part of Fitz Lee's command in our "rear, with Lomax and J. E. B. Stewart in our front, with the "Michigan boys to the west. My regiment was not then en- "gaged, but I could hear firing in front, rear, to the left "and to the right, over beyond where the Michigan boys "were. The situation seemed to me very uncomfortable. "for the firing clearly indicated that at this time we were com- "pletely surrounded." Mr. Fay goes on to say, notwithstanding this position, no one seemed concerned about it, as everyone said, " 'Gregg will never get us in a place he cannot get us out of.' " While in this position, and quite surrounded, the records disclose that the batteries of the enemy returned to close quarters, and opened a furious shelling of the woods where the Michigan boys were resting. Then a Confederate line advanced from the Tavern and took a position to the left of the battery back of a fence and up to a bridge and cut. This proved to be the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. The fighting, as will be observed, had lasted some days in the vicinity, and as related to me by another than Mr. Fay, ALGER heard in his hospital that his brigade was cut off and was in danger, and in the midst of furious fighting. Without waiting to obtain his formal discharge or leave from the hospital, weakened by disease and his confinement to bed, he immediately arose, went to the adjacent stable where his horse was, saddled

it and bridled it, mounted and started for the front with all the speed that he could get out of his fine horse. Judge Fay describes his first sight of ALGER on the occasion: The batteries had opened a furious shelling of the Michigan troops. "Here," he says, "the Michigan brigade came out of "the woods, *formed in order,* under the direct and close fire of "the batteries, and with COLONEL ALGER with the Fifth Mich- "igan in advance,—he personally leading the charge on the "batteries, up the hill, quickly drove the enemy before him and "captured most of the artillery. Some of the guns limbered "up and got away, but the bulk of the Fifth Virginia were "captured, and with ALGER still leading his men, the enemy "were driven up the hill to the Yellow Tavern, and on beyond "it. In this charge of the Michigan brigade, led by ALGER, "General J. E. B. Stewart was mortally wounded." And so passed away one of the most brilliant and successful of the Confederate generals, and one of their best leaders in close fighting. . . . . "I shall never forget," says Fay, "the "conspicuous gallantry of GENERAL ALGER, who led that "charge that opened the way out. No man of the Michigan "Cavalry Brigade was made prisoner, notwithstanding it had "been surrounded together with other large bodies of our "troops until the moment when ALGER appeared."

I desire here and now to acknowledge with very deep gratitude this testimony of my friend, John C. Fay of Washington, the only eye-witness I have met of that superb delivery of our imprisoned troops and the calm and gallant bearing of ALGER, who formed his brigade for the charge and calmed them by his unexpected appearance, and his undaunted manner, so that in the face of batteries, the formation that he attained successfully was made by the General with no more nervousness or tremor on the part of soldier or general than as if the movement was one on dress parade.

One incident more Fay does not mention, and which I have been told by another who saw the charge: that is, that after forming his brigade for the charge in the face of the fire of artillery, ALGER, when giving the final order to charge, threw his hat in the air, and shouted to his men, "Come on, boys,

there will be no prisoners of this brigade taken this day by the enemy in front;" and they went at the enemy with the unconquerable spirit that actuated and filled the frail body of ALGER with energy to win, instead of with the fever to hold him back. Mr. Fay sums up his own feelings with these words:

"I was an enthusiastic boy, but the impressions then formed "have stayed with me always, and have through life made me "look upon GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER as a hero, although "I never was a follower of his in his civil career,—on the "contrary, was opposed to his ambitions; but when I have "heard personal attacks were made upon him, I said to our "mutual friend—of what I personally saw of his gallantry "and valuable services to his country, and for that, if for no "other reason, I believe the stories that were being put in cir-"culation against him were false and malicious."

Let it be stated here that the story that was circulated against GENERAL ALGER in connection with his informal action in detaching himself without leave, and without orders, from that hospital, was based upon a formal certificate, sent to Washington according to the rules of war by General George A. Custer, commanding that, "COLONEL R. A. ALGER had left hospital without leave, and had not reported to headquarters." Yet, after the fight I have described, ALGER was in all the battles thereafter so furiously fought by Sheridan during the grand climax of the war, which soon closed at Appommatox. Why, it was General Custer and General Phil. Sheridan, who, afterward, over their own signatures, strongly recommended, nay, almost with the expressions of command, and urged the promotion of GENERAL ALGER, first, to be brigadier general, and secondly to be a major general to date from these battles in which he engaged, preceding but a few months the glorious end of the war under the apple tree at Appommatox.

It was one of the most striking features of GENERAL ALGER'S busy life, and one of the most unselfish and winning in his character that he was never happier than when he had the opportunity to turn aside and do something in aid of a friend,—and if it were difficult of accomplishment, the better was he pleased. I owe the incident which I am about to relate,

as well as much other information of GENERAL ALGER's life in Washington, to Mr. Frank H. Hosford, now a special press correspondent at the capital, and sometime one of the most successful and popular presidents of the famous Gridiron Club. It is this: Promising that the Soldiers' Cemetery at Arlington is by the law of its creation held to be the last resting place exclusively for those who have worn in service the uniform of the army or navy, I add, the exceptions are very rare, and never permitted, save by order of the Secretary of War, after a showing of strong reasons and good cause to support the appeal to him, or to the commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the United States. It was but a few days before SENATOR ALGER's death. In these few days of his life, Charles Conger had pleaded with his cousin, Frank B. Conger, son of the late Senator Conger of Michigan, that he might be laid in the sacred ground beside the remains of his father, Major Conger, who had gallantly earned the right of burial there. Mr. Conger asked help from SENATOR ALGER, he having been Secretary of War, and of great influence at the War office under the present administration. Like himself to the last, he promised immediate aid, and thereupon took the longest walk in weeks before his death to visit the War office and plead the cause of his friend. He was weary and faint from the exertion, but he did not leave the office of Secretary Taft until the permit had been signed for placing the remains of Charles Conger beside those of his father. On leaving the office Frank Conger expressed his gratitude to SENATOR ALGER for what he had done. The General replied: "I could "not care much for a man who would not cheerfully make an "effort, like this, to do a favor to, or to assist a friend when "such an opportunity is afforded me. Outside the interest I "have in my family, there is nothing that I could do for the "remainder of my life that would afford me more satisfaction "than to help or favor another, and if my action is appreciated, "why, I am more than satisfied and made happy by the service "rendered."

Some time ago, as you will all remember, war between the United States and Japan was widely spoken of, and much

mooted in the press of the world. About that time I met GENERAL ALGER in the lobby of the Union Trust Building in Detroit wherein we both had offices. He, as usual, had a few pleasant words for me, and in the talk I said: "I see, General, that we are to have another war; you will go, of course." "Yes," he said, "if I am needed." The next morning I received from him, in the mail, a newspaper clipping of Robert J. Burdette's poem entitled, "Young No Longer," with these four verses marked:

"'Halt!' cry the bugles down the column's length;
And nothing loth to halt and rest am I,
For summer's heat hath somewhat taxed my strength,
And long the dusty ways before me lie.
Our standards gay, war's bright heraldic page,
Our uniforms with gold and silver dressed,
Are rent and torn, in battle's furious rage,
Blood-stained, and grey with dust, each glittering crest.
'Forward!' the bugles call, ready am I,
For though my step hath lost its springing gait,
I am more prompt to march, quick to obey!
Less apt to question, or to hesitate.
Yet, when a belted trooper gallops by,
I lift my eyes, warned by the swift hoof's tramp,
And hail him with the infantryman's cry,
'Ho! comrade, tell me, how far it is to camp.'"

I evoke before your minds tonight a familiar figure, a man of achievement.

He may come of a stalwart and mighty lineage, but he does not vaunt it.

He is a Democrat, in the broad sense, believes in his country and her future, is proud of her progress, and feels a responsibility as a unit of the sovereign people, with a public duty to perform as such.

He is a man of wide experience, a thinker, and a man of honor.

His reflective mind makes constant use of its means of knowledge, they are not permitted to mold or to rust. He has

come to be a man of the world, and a student of mankind. His charity for the foibles and sins of humanity is broad, and his judgments gentle. Never arrogant, censorious or intolerant in discussion, he wins an opponent by respecting his opinions, while differing from him, and sends him away, in a spirit of reflection, rather than of controversy.

He never "mistakes rudeness for courage or violence for strength." He clothes his ideas in garments of simple but apt expression, felicitous and always Anglo-Saxon. There is no strut or anything of vanity about him; his diction is pure like his heart, and is never marred by profanity or slang.

He is deferential to all women.

An unconscious dignity freezes impertinence, and closes the mouth of vulgarity, while his gentle manners and winning countenance give confidence to the embarrassed, and loosen the tongue of the modest and the timid. He cares nothing for mere cant in his intercourse with manly men—with true American manhood—and you feel at once as he grasps your hand, and greets you, that with him—

> "The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
> The man's the gold for a' that."

To enter his home, partake of his hospitality in the place where he lived, is a privilege and delight. At the head of his table his gentle grace "The mind, the music breathing from his face," warm and move the heart of every guest, who thus influenced, unconsciously becomes, not simply an observer and a hearer, but a contributor to the common enjoyment of all. This man by healthful exercises keeps his body sound, as the repository of his sound mind. His physique is athletic and vigorous. A statesman, a gentleman of the American type, the figure is not simply an ideal one, and I personify the type, with which my description may but poorly impress your minds when I name, RUSSELL A. ALGER.

One of the warmest and most sincere admirers of, and mourners for, GENERAL ALGER is Judge Donovan, for many years Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court. He has the keenest

taste for classical literature, and his research and learning in that regard have been exceptional and of wide range. I have been favored by him with his own translation of the Greek theory in respect of the death of a famous Greek who had attained the age of three score and ten; and in giving expression to his deep feeling on the death of GENERAL ALGER, he uses that translation thus:

"We are glad, that he has lived
"With us thus long,
"And glad, that he has so earned
"His rich reward;
"Nor deem that kindly nature
"Did him wrong,
"Softly to disengage the vital cord.
"For when his strong arm grew
"Weakened, and his eye
"Was dimmed with the frost of years—
"It was his time to die."

ADDRESS OF GEN. HENRY M. DUFFIELD

Mr. Chairman:

The prayer is said; the dirge is sung. Taps have sounded; the last volley fired over the hero's grave. From the head waters of Superior to the beautiful river on the banks of which he chose his home, the people of Michigan who loved him so well, and whom he loved so well, joined in grief with the people of his home city as they watched and followed his funeral cortege.

The President of the United States and The Congress in both houses have spoken his praises. The great company of the Grand Army of the Republic—than which no other is founded on more patriotic, benevolent or holier principles, Friendship, Charity and Loyalty—have proudly mourned their beloved Past Commander-in-Chief; the pulpit and the press and all patriotic citizens throughout the land have blended sorrow and admiration.

And now the State of his adoption, with all its honored magistrates upon the summons of the Legislative Representatives of the people, lamenting a son so beloved, a servant so faithful, a friend so true, comes last of all in the Legislative Halls of the Capitol to say farewell and to deliver the character and career of RUSSELL A. ALGER to history and the judgment of mankind.

We know how fully, how eloquently, how tenderly the story of his life has been told by his colleagues in the National Capitol, and in the city he chose for his home, by the Chief Executive of our State, his close friends and his pastor in the church in which he had worshipped God for more than a generation. Intimate as it has been my privilege to be with him, and sincerely as I loved him, I might well hesitate to stand here even with the honor of your invitation, did I not feel that inspired by your sympathy my words telling the same story,

however feebly, will seem to your generous hearts to prolong for a few moments the eulogies you would not willingly have cease.

In the first years of his manhood he quickly responded to the call of President Lincoln for defenders of the Union and went to the front as Captain in the Second Michigan Cavalry.

His first service was under that greatest of cavalry leaders, General Sheridan, to whom CAPTAIN ALGER brought the message from Governor Blair, appointing him Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was chosen by Sheridan to lead the desperate charge at the Battle of Booneville, which snatched victory from disaster. A brief account of it epitomizes his career as a soldier.

Sheridan, with an effective force of only 873 men, composed of the Second Michigan, Capt. Campbell commanding, and the Second Iowa Cavalry, had stubbornly resisted General Chalmer's attack with a force of about 5,000 men, until it became evident that his left flank would be turned. His situation was most critical. Something desperate must be done, and ALGER did it.

A circuitous road ran through a heavily timbered woods rejoining the Blackland road at the northern edge of the woods. Sheridan directed CAPTAIN ALGER to take four sabre companies, two from the Second Michigan and two from the Second Iowa, follow this wood road to the Blackland road, then to turn on it toward Booneville and charge the enemy from the rear. When they struck the enemy's rear ALGER'S troops were to cheer and Sheridan would then charge the enemy in front with his whole command. Under no circumstances was ALGER to deploy the battalion but to charge in column, right through whatever he came upon and report to Sheridan in front of Booneville if at all possible for him to get there. If he failed to break through the enemy's lines, he was to go ahead as far as he could *and then if any of his men were left* and he was able to retreat, he was to do so by the same route he had taken on his way out.

Sheridan was a true soldier and ever careful of the rights of his men. He knew that he had no right to compel these

officers and men to obey this order, and he frankly told them that he expected the quick and desperate work of a forlorn hope. But not a man of them took advantage of his statement to decline the perilous duty. Not a man murmured. All believed in Sheridan. All believed in ALGER. All were willing to die for Old Glory and the Union. And so they rode on, these brave men of Michigan and Iowa led by their gallant Captain; riding close to the flank of the enemy concealed only by the timber; armed with sabres only; no fire arms; close to the flank of 5,000 infantry armed with rifles, who at the first moment of discovery could deploy a force sufficient to instantly annihilate them; guided by a "long, thin, sallow, tawny haired Mississipian" whom they had never seen before and who might betray them any moment.

Coming out upon the Blackland road at the appointed spot, they paused only long enough to capture the Confederate headquarter guard, then turned down the road and with quickened gallop rode on to charge the enemy.

Not in line of battle, not in ranks deployed where each trooper rides side by side, but in column—column of fours. ALGER at the head, then four sabres abreast, then four more and so on four abreast. Ninety sabres to charge through 5,000 armed infantry! ! Sheridan had set the time for them to do the work at one hour. As it neared that time even his bold spirit trembled. "The enemy's firing," he says, "indicated such numerical strength that fear of disaster to ALGER increased my anxiety terribly as the time set for his cheering approached and no sound of it was heard."

But the gallant ninety sabres still rode bravely on and fell upon the enemy like a wolf on the fold with ringing cheers and cries of battle. The rear lines of the enemy gave way and they pressed onward through them with renewed cries and shouts, their sabres flashing in the sunlight. There is a limit to all human valor—50 to 1 is hopeless odds. The enemy was in front of them, to their right, to their left, and behind them. Their gallant leader was wounded and unhorsed and they were compelled to retreat by the route they came. But their retreat was not defeat. By a fortunate coincidence, Sheridan with the

Second Michigan simultaneously attacked in front; the Second Iowa pressed hard upon Chalmer's left and "the enemy broke and ran in the utmost disorder over the country in every direction." Sheridan says: "His precipitous retreat was due to the pressure on his left from the Second Iowa in concert with the front attack of the Second Michigan and the demoralization brought about in his rear by ALGER, who had almost accomplished the purpose of his expedition, though he had failed to come through."

This was ALGER'S baptism of fire. This was the beginning of that long record of his brave and faithful service which enriches the history of the War for the Union.

He began his service as a Captain and ended it as a Brevet Major General—"brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevillian Station, Va.," and Major General "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

While Secretary of War the Spanish-American War came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. The Regular Army establishment comprised 2,143 officers and 26,040 men. The Quartermaster's Department had but 57 officers. The first call of the President for troops, April 23, was for 125,000 men, the second call, May 25th, was for 75,000 men, and the increase in the regular force was approximately 61,000, making an aggregate increase of 261,000 men.

The lack of arms, equipment and material was appalling.

There were not enough Krag-Jorgensen rifles to equip the increased regular army; there was *no* smokeless powder. The Government didn't manufacture it, and as war had been declared it was contraband of war and under the rules of International Law could not be purchased abroad. There was no Kaki cloth for uniforms. There were no tents and no duck of government standard obtainable. No shoes of government standard. Four hundred thousand pairs of shoes were supplied the troops from April 22nd to August 12th. Last but not least the Quartermaster's Department under the listless routine of a peace establishment had fallen into a strict formality of requisitions which, while proper and even necessary in peace,

was wholly incongruous in this emergency. A Colonel of a Michigan regiment on the arrival of his regiment at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, made requisition for tents for his regiment. They came, but without tent poles, ridge poles or tent pins. True, he should have named these in his requisition, but a moment's reflection by the Quartermaster should have told him that as this regiment had never had an issue of tents before, it needed all the essential articles to make the tents available for use.

The Colonel of a regiment in my brigade on the hurried order of its departure for Cuba to join in the Santiago campaign, had not time to make formal requisition by mail and telegraphed Rock Island Arsenal for a bridle to be sent to him at Fortress Monroe, our point of embarkation. He received his bridle there but *it had no bit.* It must be remembered, however, that there were but 57 regular officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

Augmenting these obstacles Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet and taken Manila, which necessitated the sending of twenty thousand troops under General Merritt to Manila, 7,000 miles across the Pacific Ocean, at the same time that General Shafter's expedition to Cuba was being launched.

It was in the midst of these difficulties that two offensive campaigns—one seven thousand miles from our army's base, and one several hundred miles from any adequate base of supplies—were successfully conducted.

A campaign of offence against a foreign shore is always full of difficulty. The Spanish Armada is a signal instance. England failed in her early expedition against Spain in the 18th century. The campaign against Egypt overtaxed the splendid genius of Napoleon. The Crimean campaign brought discredit on the military prowess of Great Britain. But each of the campaigns in the Spanish War was successful. General Merritt, in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, assaulted and captured the City of Manila and quickly achieved supremacy of the Philippines. Shafter, in a remarkably brilliant campaign, forced the surrender of all the troops

in Cuba, many more thousands in number than his own forces, in the short space of twenty-seven days!!!

In less than a month Toral had surrendered all the Spanish troops in Cuba, greater in number than Shafter's entire command. The Philippines had been taken from Spain, Cuba and the Philippines were free and only the incidental details of a treaty remained to be settled.

Meantime at home there had been begun by captious critics, who were inimical to the war from the outset, complaints against the conduct of the war. "Embalmed Beef," "Rotten Rations" and like epithets filled the yellow journals, none of them supported by the facts, but still continued with increasingly exaggerated falsehoods regardless of the reports of impartial commissions and committees of Congress, regardless whether he was responsible or not, growing more and more slanderous the more they were shown to be false, they were gladly espoused by hostile newspapers, and all their slander-tipped arrows of malice were aimed at the head of the Secretary of War.

Even while he was completing his report of the brilliantly successful operations of his department the storm of calumny burst against him, and for some supposed reason never made public, and which we know now never existed in fact, he was forced to give up his office.

The rains descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon his reputation, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock. But his political honors were taken away. His office was taken from him and he left Washington stripped of official power, to return to his home as a private citizen under the gloomy shadow of the obloquy of his dismissal. Some of his most intimate friends strongly urged him not to risk the kind of reception he might have and not to come directly home while the shock of his enforced retirement was fresh in the public mind. But RUSSELL A. ALGER never flinched before a foe.

Cardinal Woolsey, standing amid the shattered wreck of his greatness, lamented, "Had I but served my God with half

the zeal I served my King, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies."

General Alger made no such lament. He *had* served his God and his country,

"With a soul conscious of his integrity he smiled at the taunts of calumny."

And so it was that as he came to his home journeying quietly and unattended, he was met at the borders of the State, by its Governor and State officers and hundreds of friends from Detroit and elsewhere, and accompanied to the city where waiting thousands of his fellow citizens escorted him through ranks of women and children who filled the sidewalks to the City Hall and passed before him with uncovered heads and greetings of affection, returning later to the reception in the City Hall to grasp his hand with affection and sympathy.

Truly, as he himself said with tearful eyes—eyes that had never flinched from foe:

"There never has been nor can ever be for me a greater honor."

His subsequent life among us; his generosity as of old; his interest and activity in all that made for good; his election to the United States Senate by the unanimous vote of the Legislature—in which many of you participated and all of you who did not, regret you did not—are fresh in your minds.

His life work was unusually successful. He acquired wealth—not tainted, but honestly and honorably acquired and wisely and generously employed. He gained the confidence of his fellow citizens and was given high honors and important offices by their suffrages. He filled those positions faithfully, successfully and with high class ability. He gained a proud record as a soldier. His private life was clean of any stain. He was a loving husband and father, a generous, charitable, pure-minded, God-fearing man.

To no man more worthily than to him were the famous words of the Roman poet ever applied:

"Integer vitae scelerisque puris."

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN T. RICH

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Joint Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has often been said that nothing succeeds like success. Judged by this standard GENERAL ALGER was a very successful man in all he undertook. He started like the most of American young men, poor and dependent on his own resources for whatever success he was to obtain. He early responded to his country's call for men. How well he served her is shown by history and by the rapid promotions which he received, which were given strictly on the basis of being earned and deserved. When his country no longer required his services on the field he took up the battle of life vigorously and was very successful in accumulating a fortune. The methods adopted in securing it have never been criticized except for their boldness. With that fortune he has been generous to the poor and just to every one who had any claims upon him.

In every case, when met by unusual difficulties or reverses, he was hopeful, optimistic and courageous. This is the reputation he has among his business associates and personal friends. When his record and management of the difficult position of Secretary of War was so severely criticized, during which the war with Spain occurred, he was hurt badly, but conscious of his integrity and well doing he appealed to the people of the country successfully, and when he died the papers which had been the most bitter on him spoke well of him and of his record. The people of Detroit and Michigan always believed in him. The public demonstration in his favor when he returned to Detroit after his resignation as Secretary of War, was one that could not be misinterpreted and was participated in by the rich and poor alike, by the people of the State and of the City. When he became a candidate for the

Senate public sentiment was very strong in his favor, not only because they knew him and believed in him, but as a means of showing their resentment of the unwarranted and cruel attacks on him by the outside press. Had his health not failed he would have been honored by a second election as Senator from Michigan.

In all his acts and all his life he has had the courage of his convictions, and whether in politics, business, military or social matters he was prompt to act. He was optimistic and seemed to have courage to meet any emergencies, even after his health failed and his friends knew that his time on earth was short. In November, 1905, I had my last visit with him. He was feeling better that day than usual and talked of his future plans, both official and business, much more like a man of thirty-five than a man nearly seventy with greatly impaired health. He continued to discharge all his duties official, social and business, in the thorough manner which had always been his practice. He always said he wanted to die in the harness, and I understand his wish was gratified. As young man, soldier, officer, in business, in a social way, as a host to so many people throughout the state and nation, as Governor and Senator, he met every responsibility honestly and effectively. The world is much richer for his having lived, and his history will be an inspiration to youth for years to come.

The Life of Gen. Alger

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE RUSSELL A. ALGER

RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER was born in Lafayette Township, Medina County, Ohio, on February 27, 1836. He was descended on both his parents' sides from distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary stock. John Alger, his great grandfather, served with distinction in the war for independence, and from his branch of the family came some of the most intrepid pioneers of the Western Reserve. Russell Alger, the grandson of John Alger and father of RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, moved from the family home in Connecticut in 1832 and settled in southern Ohio. GENERAL ALGER'S mother was Caroline Moulton, descendant of Robert Moulton who came to Massachusetts from England in 1637. Upon her marriage to Russell Alger, she went with him to Medina County, Ohio, where a few years later amidst all the hardships and privations of frontier life, their son was born. At an early age young ALGER was compelled to begin the hard struggle for existence. Left an orphan when only eleven years old, with a younger brother and sister to care for, he found homes for them and arranged to work for their board and clothes. For seven years he contrived by virtue of hard labor on the neighboring farms, not only to support these children and himself, but to attend the fall and winter terms of the Richfield Academy. At nineteen he became teacher of the District School. Early in 1857, when twenty-one years old, MR. ALGER went to Akron, Ohio, where he read law for two years in the office of Wolcott & Upson. In March, 1859, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State and entered the law offices of Otis, Coffinbury & Wyman, in Cleveland. His health, however, becoming impaired through hard study and the confinement of indoor life, he was forced, a year later, to abandon for more active employment, the profession he had labored so hard to master.

December 31, 1860, MR. ALGER left Ohio for Michigan, to engage in the lumber business. He took up his residence at Grand Rapids and there on April 2, 1861, he married Miss Annette Henry, the eldest daughter of Hon. William Gilmore Henry. At the outbreak of the Civil War, MR. ALGER was among the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers. He raised a company of cavalry and was mustered into service September 2, 1861, as captain of Troop C, Second Michigan Cavalry. GENERAL ALGER'S career as a soldier was a brilliant one. He took part in sixty-six battles and skirmishes and received his successive promotions as rewards of valor. His military record given in the military history of Michigan is as follows:

"Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, September 2, 1861; major, April 18, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Booneville, Miss., July 1, 1862, escaped same day; lieutenant colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 16, 1862; colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, June 5, 1863, to date from February 28, 1863; wounded in action at Boonesborough, Md., July 8, 1864; brevetted brigadier general United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service, to rank from the battle of Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; brevetted major general United States Volunteers, March 12, 1867, to date from June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

ALGER'S first action of note was a bold ride from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing as the bearer of a request from his regiment to Governor Blair, for a new leader. The Governor offered him this place, but he declined the honor, urging that it be given to Captain Philip H. Sheridan, stationed at that time sixty miles away. The Governor acceded to this request and made him the messenger. So, though having been for thirty-six hours continuously in the saddle, CAPTAIN ALGER returned at once with the order that gave to Sheridan his first independent command.

Then follows the battle of Booneville, Mississippi, on July 1, 1862, when Sheridan with his new regiment defeated a

Confederate force of five thousand men. In this engagement ALGER, with but ninety-two troopers, attacked the rear of General Chalmer's column and threw it into the confusion which eventually caused its defeat. ALGER lost forty-one men in this charge and he himself was severely wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped the same day. Sheridan has written the story of this charge and says he "reckons it as one of the finest exploits of the war." The following October ALGER was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Then in February, 1863, came his promotion to the colonelcy of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. This was one of the four regiments in the immortal Michigan Cavalry Brigade and events followed fast on one another in a glorious series of battles. No cavalry force ever made a finer record. In over sixty engagements ALGER did his share and order after order by Sheridan, Kilpatrick, and Custer tell the story of his gallantry and devotion to the cause of the Union. His command was the first Northern regiment to arrive at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and rendered gallant service during the battle, he being especially commended by Custer for bravery in action. After the battle of Gettysburg, when pursuing General Lee's army, the cavalry was continuously engaged; charge after charge they made, six engagements in five days, and it was during the last of these, the second battle of Boonesborough, Md., July 8, 1863, that COLONEL ALGER was again seriously wounded. He was carried from the field, but in less than six weeks returned again to the front. General Custer's report of October, 1863, tells of the famous charge of the Michigan Brigade at James City, Virginia, October 9th; of how, divided into two columns headed by the Fifth (ALGER'S) and the First, with sabres drawn and bands playing, they cut their way through Lee's army. And how again that same night ALGER, at the head of one small battalion, charged a battery and forced its change of position. Custer's report describing this attack "as daring in the extreme," follows with the description of the battle of Buckland Mills, October 19, "when the brunt of the attack fell on the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, cutting it off from the main force, and which COLONEL ALGER met with his usual

intrepidity and skill." Michigan in the War quotes from the New York Herald of that date: "It is wonderful that our loss is so slight, the enemy being in such overwhelming strength, and to the gallantry and ability of Kilpatrick, Custer and ALGER—the last particularly distinguished himself—can be imputed the fortunate termination of the affair."

Late in November, 1863, the brigade went into camp at Stevensburg, Virginia, and while there in February, 1864, COLONEL ALGER was detailed as special commissioner of the War Department in regard to the amnesty proclamation then pending. In connection with this service he visited every army in the field, making his report directly to the President. This was one of the most important private commissions placed in the hands of a soldier during the war.

With the spring came the campaign with Sheridan and Custer; the battles of the Wilderness and the "Sheridan Raid." At Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 10th, the enemy's cavalry under Major General J. E. B. Stuart was encountered, and again the Fifth Michigan Cavalry won renown in its splendid charges, and again General Custer reports "the gallantry of its leader, COLONEL ALGER." On June 11, at the battle of Trevillian Station, ALGER led a charge that has become historic. Sheridan described it in his Memoirs as "by far the most brilliant one of the campaign." "ALGER'S regiment charged gallantly down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses and about 800 men." This charge gave COLONEL ALGER his commission as brevet brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious service."

On the 31st of July, 1864, the brigade was ordered to proceed to Washington and thence to the Shenandoah Valley. While in Washington, COLONEL ALGER was assigned to general court martial duty, but was relieved in order to go with General Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley, where he served with distinction until, forced by ill-health, he returned to Washington, September 19th, and resigned from the army, receiving his discharge, September 20th, 1864.

GENERAL ALGER then returned to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and reengaged in the lumber business. Removing to Detroit

in 1866, he became a member of the firm of Moore & Alger and later the head, successively, of R. A. Alger & Company and Alger, Smith & Company, whose operations extended over Michigan, Minnesota, Florida and seven other states and Canada. An employer of a great number of men, he was always in sympathy with their aims and requirements. He was deeply interested in the development of the country—its mines and natural resources—and instrumental in the organization of two of the largest banks in Detroit, and many manufacturing concerns.

A Republican from the time of the organization of that party, GENERAL ALGER took an active interest in all its successes. In 1884, he was a delegate at large to the Republican convention in Chicago. That same year he was elected governor of Michigan, but declined a second term two years later. As governor he instituted the Board of Pardons and was instrumental in transferring the Lake Superior Ship Canal to the general government. Michigan presented his name as candidate for the Presidency at the Republican national convention in 1888. He stood second for nomination on the second ballot and on the fifth received one hundred and forty-two votes. Michigan supported him to the end and later made him the first elector at large of the State.

GENERAL ALGER was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, its first state commander, and in 1889, at the national encampment at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he was unanimously elected commander in chief of the order. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and at one time Commander of the State Commandery. He was also a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations.

In March, 1897, GENERAL ALGER was appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley, and held that portfolio during the Spanish-American War, resigning in August, 1899.

The War with Spain, declared April 21, 1898, found our country totally unprepared, having an army of only 2,143 officers and 26,040 enlisted men. With this as a nucleus, SECRETARY ALGER was called upon to organize, equip and put

into the field an army of 275,000 men, of which about 225,000 were volunteer soldiers coming from every state in the Union. How ably he met the call is shown by the results of his labor. With no army transports and empty military storehouses, with lack of every kind of arms, ammunition and equipment, on him, as executive officer, fell the immense task of providing everything. That SECRETARY ALGER proved equal to this emergency and that his administration was one of signal efficiency is recognized the world over. He served his country faithfully and well, as statesman and patriot.

GENERAL ALGER'S return to Detroit in August, 1899, was made the occasion of a great civic demonstration. He was met at the station by the Mayor and with military and naval escorts conducted to the City Hall, where 50,000 people welcomed him back to Michigan. In 1900, GENERAL ALGER wrote his book on the Spanish-American War, a history whose value was at once recognized by the government, which ordered it placed in its military and naval libraries.

September 27, 1902, GENERAL ALGER was appointed United States Senator by the governor of Michigan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator James McMillan. In January, 1903, he was elected senator by the legislature, his term to expire March 3, 1907.

As senator, GENERAL ALGER served on many important committees. His wide military knowledge, his business insight and capacity, and his acknowledged high personal character gave him wide influence.

SENATOR ALGER was stricken on January 24, 1907, with acute œdema of the lungs, dying at his home in Washington, D. C., within the hour. His death came as a great shock to the community and the country at large. Immediately upon its announcement, the President and Vice-President sent messages expressing deep sorrow. On that day the United States Senate convened and after the Chaplain had delivered a special prayer, resolutions expressing regret and sorrow were adopted and a committee was appointed to attend the body to Detroit. The Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned. The

House of Representatives met for the same purpose and then adjourned. The Secretary of War formally announced the SENATOR'S death to the army in the following order:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1907.

The Secretary of War announces with deep sorrow the death of the HONORABLE RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, which occurred on the 24th instant, at his residence in this city.

GENERAL ALGER was Secretary of War during the administration of President McKinley, from March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1899, a period during which the administration of the War Department was brought into great prominence through its activities in connection with the war with Spain, and the military operations in the Philippines that succeeded it. GENERAL ALGER was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army and especially considerate of the welfare of enlisted men. He was a gentle, kindly man, with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came, although for this he was in no wise responsible.

His record as a soldier in the civil war was long, useful, and highly honorable. In August, 1861, he entered the volunteer army, being mustered into service as a Captain in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He became successively Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Michigan Volunteers, and was appointed Brevet Brigadier General and Brevet Major General United States Vounteers, June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1889.

In 1884, he was elected Governor of Michigan, declining a renomination in 1886. On September 27, 1902, he was appointed United States Senator by the Governor of Michigan, to fill a vacancy, and took his seat on December 2, 1902. In January, 1903, he was elected by the Legislature of Michigan for the term which will expire March 3, 1907.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the flags at all military posts be displayed at half staff on the day of the funeral.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Secretary of War."

The Governor of Michigan issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of the State of Michigan:

HONORABLE RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, Senator of the United States from Michigan, died at Washington, D. C., at 8:45 o'clock, Tuesday morning, January 24, 1907.

Descending from New England ancestors, the life of SENATOR ALGER shows a steady ascent to the honorable and important station in which death found him. He was successively farm laborer, school teacher, lawyer, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, brigadier general, governor, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Secretary of War and United States Senator from Michigan. It falls to the lot of few men to serve their state and nation in such exalted stations.

In every capacity he rendered faithful, unselfish and valuable service. His duties and responsibilities, whether attaching to private or public life, were discharged with integrity and ability and his country will accord him that meed of praise which is justly his due.

During the lifetime of SENATOR ALGER, Michigan never failed to testify to her love and devotion for him wherever opportunity presented itself, and it is in the highest degree fitting, that the state he served so well should honor his memory.

It is therefore ordered that the flags at the capitol and all state institutions be displayed at half staff until after his burial and that on the day of his funeral, business be wholly suspended in all state departments.

FRED M. WARNER,
Governor."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
January 24, 1907.

The State Legislature convened and adjourned after passing resolutions of sorrow and making arrangements to attend the funeral in a body. It also appended the following to the Governor's proclamation:

"The services of GENERAL ALGER in war and in peace have been signalized by conspicuous devotion to duty, unflinching courage, wisdom and patriotism, and have been freely rendered to the state and the nation."

As chief executive of the City of Detroit Mayor Thompson issued the following proclamation:

"It is with profound regret that I have heard of the death of SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER.

SENATOR ALGER was a prominent type of our older, distinguished citizens and statesmen. He inherited neither wealth nor position, but was early thrown upon his own resources and had to do his own founding and building, and everyone will admit that he founded and built well.

He served his country well as a soldier and in his mature years the nation profited by his knowledge and experience during another crisis while he was Secretary of War. Michigan honored him and herself by electing him as her Senator.

The City of Detroit owes much to MR. ALGER. He had confidence in its future and was ever ready to enlist in any movement for its advancement.

The name of RUSSELL A. ALGER in Detroit was synonymous with charity. Nothing nobler can be said of any man than that he shared his wealth with those who were less fortunate.

All honor to his memory.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, RUSSELL A. ALGER, will be carried to his last resting place on Monday afternoon, January 28.

As a mark of respect to his memory, I proclaim the day of the funeral a half holiday, and request that all public buildings and schools be closed at noon, that our merchants suspend all business during the ceremonies, and that all flags be placed at half mast until after the funeral.

WM. B. THOMPSON, Mayor."

The President of the United States and the Vice-President, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court, all the Cabinet officials, and the Senate in a body, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, and the Michigan Delegation paid tribute to the memory of SENATOR ALGER at the funeral services held at his residence in Washington, Saturday, January 26th. Officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic, hundreds of people in official and social life, were gathered in the house or stood outside. The ceremony, though brief, was very impressive. It was conducted under the auspices of the United States Senate, Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Church reading selections from the Bible and offering prayer, and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, pronouncing a short eulogy and reading the message of the Secretary of War announcing the death of SENATOR ALGER. At the conclusion of the service the casket, covered with the flag and laden with flowers, was borne from the house, and the funeral cortege, headed by a troop of cavalry, their sabres drawn, moved slowly down the broad avenues thronged with people who stood with bared heads as it passed. Committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Michigan delegation and family, leaving Washington by special train, accompanied the body of SENATOR ALGER to Detroit. The Mayor and Common Council met the train at Detroit, and with Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish War veterans acting as guard of honor, escorted the body of SENATOR ALGER to the City Hall, where in the main corridor, the walls of which were hung in black, under a canopy of American flags, and guarded by a detachment of United States soldiers, the body lay in state. And there until darkness fell a continuous line of people passed the casket, paying their tribute of reverence to the memory of the dead.

Monday afternoon, January 27th, the funeral of GENERAL ALGER took place from his home on Fort Street, in the presence of the committees from the United States Senate and

the House of Representatives, the Governor and his staff, the State Legislature and officials, the judiciary of the county and city, the Mayor, city and federal officials, and commander and past commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion, the Worshipful Master and a committee from Corinthian Lodge, No. 241, F. and A. M., and hundreds of old friends and comrades. The services at the house, conducted by Rev. Dr. Pence and Rev. Dr. Cooper, were very simple. It was a soldier's funeral, and the flag-covered coffin was escorted to its last resting place by detachments of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. A., the First Regiment of the Michigan National Guard, and the Michigan Naval Reserves. The whole city mourned the dead. Flags were at half staff, business was practically suspended, and thousands of people lined the streets to the very gates of the cemetery, standing for hours in the piercing cold to do him honor. At Elmwood Cemetery the casket was placed in the family mausoleum. The burial ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic was read by the Fairbanks Post. Taps were sounded and three volleys fired—a soldier's farewell.

General Alger is survived by his wife and five children: Caroline, wife of Henry D. Shelden, of Detroit; Fay, wife of William E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Penna.; Frances, wife of Charles B. Pike, of Chicago; Russell Alexander Alger, Jr., and Frederick Moulton Alger, of Detroit.

General Alger was a man of large charities. He was a generous giver to innumerable benevolent organizations and institutions, but his personal and private gifts were even greater. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and took a deep interest in its work.

Memorial Services were held in the United States Senate, Washington, D. C., the morning of February 23, 1907.

Memorial Services were held in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., the afternoon of February 23, 1907.

Memorial Services were held the evening of April 10, 1907, in the Hall of Representatives at the Capitol, Lansing, Michigan, by the Legislature in joint session, the Governor,

his staff, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Court and state officials.

Memorial Services were held in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Michigan, the evening of March 24, 1907.

Memorials of sorrow and regret at the death of GENERAL ALGER were adopted by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, by Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic all over the country, by the Common Council of Detroit, by the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit, by innumerable patriotic and beneficiary societies, by the People's State and other banks, by Trust Companies, by churches and charitable institutions in almost every state, but no one would have touched his heart more than the resolutions adopted by the Newsboys of Detroit at the service they held in his memory.

Legislative Proceedings

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Death of Senator Russell A. Alger.

The following message from the Governor was received and read in the Senate and House respectively:

Executive Office,
Lansing, January 24, 1907.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—Honorable Russell A. Alger, Senator of the United States from Michigan, died at Washington, D. C., at 8:45 a. m., January 24th, 1907, thereby creating a vacancy in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States.

Full of years and honors, Senator Alger has gone to his reward. It falls to the lot of few men to serve their state and nation in such exalted stations. Not alone because of the honors and responsibilities that came to him in civil life do we revere his memory. As a Michigan soldier he rendered distinguished services in the War of Rebellion. Michigan never failed during the lifetime of Senator Alger to testify to her love and devotion for him when the opportunity presented itself and it is fitting in the highest degree that arrangements be made by the Legislature of the State he loved and honored for services at which proper expression may be given of the loss our State has sustained.

Very respectfully,

Fred M. Warner,
Governor.

By unanimous consent the House returned to the order of motions and resolutions. Mr. Weiss offered the following resolution:

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 26.

Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the sudden death at Washington of GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, one of the Senators from Michigan in the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The services of GENERAL ALGER in war and peace have been signalized by conspicuous devotion to duty, unflinching courage, wisdom and patriotism and have been freely rendered to the state and the nation; therefore

Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring), That a committee to consist of three Senators and three Representatives be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions and to arrange for memorial exercises; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee to represent the Legislature, and to consist of the President, the President Pro Tem, the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and five Senators, the Speaker, the Speaker Pro Tem, the Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and ten Representatives, attend the funeral of GENERAL ALGER, at Detroit.

The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker announced as the committee to prepare resolutions and arrange Memorial Exercises, Messrs. Greusel, McCarthy and Burdick; and as the committee to attend the funeral, Messrs. Weiss, Burns, Powers, Folks, Dust, Trabbic, Henry, Campbell, Davis and Perry.

The Select Committee appointed on the part of the House under House Resolution No. 26, by Mr. Greusel, Chairman, made the following report:

The Select Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to arrange a program of exercises in

memory of the late RUSSELL A. ALGER, United States Senator from Michigan, make the following recommendations:

That the Senate and House of Representatives convene in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 10, 1907, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., and that the Memorial Exercises be made a special order for that time.

The committee further report that Rev. Edward H. Pence, D. D., will deliver an invocation, and that Hon. J. C. Burrows, Hon. Wm. Alden Smith, Hon. Don M. Dickinson and Gen. Henry M. Duffield will make addresses on that occasion, and that former Gov. John T. Rich, Gov. Fred M. Warner, Lieut.-Gov. Patrick H. Kelly and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees will take part in the exercises.

The State officers, the members of the Supreme Court and the officers of the Military Department, of the G. A. R., and of the Spanish War Veterans, will be invited to attend. Cards of invitation will be furnished the members of the two houses severally for distribution.

The report was accepted and adopted, and concurred in by the Senate.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Greusel offered the following resolution:

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 42.

Resolved, That the Hall of Representatives be reserved for the evening of April 10, 1907, for a joint session of the two houses to be held on that evening in memory of the late GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, United States Senator from Michigan, and that the proper officers of the House arrange the necessary seats for invited guests and visitors, and otherwise prepare the hall for the occasion.

The resolution was adopted.

The Select Committee appointed on the part of the House under House Resolution No. 26, by Mr. Greusel, Chairman, made the following report:

The Select Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to make arrangements for exercises in memory of the late RUSSELL A. ALGER, United States

Senator from Michigan, recommend the adoption of the following program for Wednesday evening, April 10, in the Hall of the House of Representatives:

1. Invocation—Rev. E. H. Pence, D. D., of Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit.
2. Opening Remarks—Hon. Patrick H. Kelley, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan.
3. Resolutions—Hon. J. Edward Bland, Chairman Joint Committee.
4. Address—Hon. Joseph Greusel, Chairman House Committee.
5. Address—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Senior United States Senator from Michigan.
6. Address—Hon. Fred M. Warner, Governor of Michigan.
7. Address—Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, Former Postmaster General.
8. Address—Gen. Henry M. Duffield.
9. Address—Hon. John T. Rich, Former Governor of Michigan.
10. Address—Hon. William Alden Smith, United States Senator from Michigan.

The report was adopted.

Under messages from the House, the above resolution was read in the Senate and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President of the Senate also announced the following committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral: Senators Ely, Martindale, Russell, Tuttle and Yeomans.

The President also announced the following committee to act on the part of the Senate in the arrangements for the GENERAL ALGER Memorial Exercises: Senators Bland, Wetmore and Smith.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
LANSING, April 10th, 7:40 o'clock p. m.

The House was called to order by the Speaker pro tem.

The Speaker pro tem announced that the House, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee appointed on the part of the House under House Resolution No. 26, would meet with the Senate in joint convention at 8 o'clock p. m.

Mr. J. S. Monroe moved that a special committee, consisting of three members, be appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to meet in joint convention.

The motion prevailed.

The Speaker pro tem appointed as such committee, Messrs. J. S. Monroe, Farrell and Nank.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the committee appointed to wait on the Senate.

The committee, through its chairman, Mr. J. S. Monroe, reported that it had performed the duty assigned to it, and was discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Lieutenant Governor and members of the Senate, who were admitted and conducted to seats.

JOINT CONVENTION

LANSING, April 10th, 1908.

The joint convention was called to order by the President of the joint convention, Hon. Patrick H. Kelley, President of the Senate.

The President of the joint convention announced in a short address that the two Houses of the Legislature had met to hold joint Memorial Exercises in memory of HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

The roll of the Senate was called by the Secretary, who announced that a quorum of the Senate was present.

The roll of the House was called by the Clerk, who announced that a quorum of the House was present.

Representative McCracken moved that a committee consisting of three members be appointed to wait on the Governor and staff and invite them to be present at the joint convention.

The motion prevailed.

The President of the joint convention appointed as such committee, Representatives McCracken and Miller and Senator Cady.

Senator Wetmore moved that a committee consisting of three members be appointed to wait on the Justices of the Supreme Court and invite them to be present at the joint convention.

The motion prevailed.

The President of the joint convention appointed as such committee, Senator Wetmore and Representatives Montgomery and Bierd.

Representative Stannard moved that a committee consisting of three members be appointed to wait upon the State officers and invite them to be present at the joint convention.

The motion prevailed.

The President of the joint convention appointed as such committee Representatives Stannard and Willitts and Senator Fairbanks.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the committee appointed to wait on the Governor and staff and invite them to attend the joint convention.

The committee, through its chairman, Representative McCracken, reported that it had performed the duty assigned it and was discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Governor and staff, who were admitted and conducted to seats.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the committee appointed to wait on the Justices of the Supreme Court and invite them to attend the joint convention.

The committee, through its chairman, Senator Wetmore, reported that it had performed the duty assigned it and was discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Justices of the Supreme Court, who were admitted and conducted to seats.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the committee appointed to wait on the State officers and invite them to attend the joint convention.

The committee, through its chairman, Representative Stannard, reported that it had performed the duty assigned it and was discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the State officers, who were admitted and conducted to seats.

At the conclusion of the Memorial Exercises, Senator Bland moved that the joint convention adjourn. The motion prevailed, the time being 10:40 o'clock p. m.

ELBERT V. CHILSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHARLES S. PIERCE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Secretaries of the Joint Convention.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 70

Mr. Seeley offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the Legislature provide for the publication of two memorial volumes, to contain the memorial exercises by the Legislature in honor of the late SENATOR RUSSELL A. ALGER, and the memorial exercises by the Legislature in honor of the late Governor A. T. Bliss, respectively; that said volumes include the resolutions, addresses and letters and telegrams of regret and sketches of the lives of the men in whose honor the exercises were held; that each edition consist of five hundred copies and that the work be done under the direction of the State Board of Auditors, who are hereby authorized to incur the necessary expense therefor; that the respective chairmen of the House and Senate select committees in charge of such exercises be invited and authorized to aid in editing and compiling the necessary data, relative to said exercises. And that when completed said works be delivered to the Secretary of State and that one copy of each volume be sent to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, to each Senator and Representative in the Legislature and to each officer of the Senate and House of Representatives at their respective home addresses; also a sufficient number of copies to the family of GENERAL ALGER and to the family of Governor Bliss, one copy of each volume to the representatives in Congress from the State of Michigan, one copy to each of those participating in the respective exercises and to the newspaper editors at the respective homes of the persons in whose honor the exercises were held, and the remaining volumes to go to the State Library for distribution among the several public libraries of the state as far as necessary.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 013 787 540 8